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By- Bell, T. H. And Others

UTAH SCHOOL BUILDINGS 1964-67.

Utah State Board of Education, Salt Lake City.

Pub Date 67

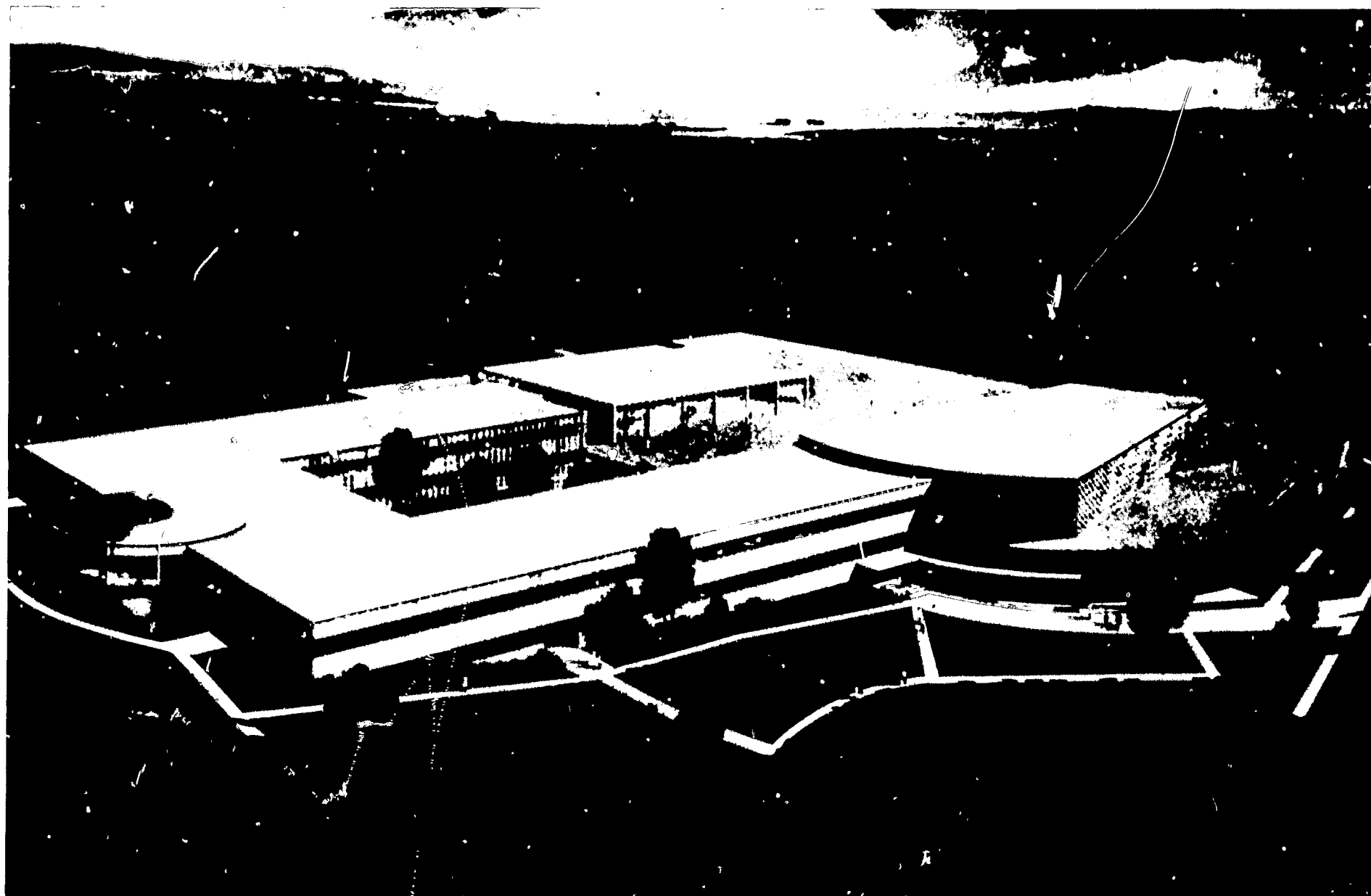
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Current trends in contemporary school design for the State of Utah are illustrated through examination of--(1) 12 elementary schools, (2) 5 junior high schools, (3) 2 junior-senior high schools, and (4) 6 senior high schools. Each example emphasizes design solutions to problems of--(1) site conditions, (2) facility usage requirements, (3) environmental control, and (4) fulfillment of educational and conceptual goals. Included in every case are--(1) a site plan, (2) floor plans, (3) building sections, (4) an exterior photograph, (5) extensive interior photographs illustrating important design features, and (6) accompanying explanatory text. (MH)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN UTAH



UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Salt Lake City, Utah

1967

EF001762

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UTAH SCHOOL BUILDINGS 1964-67

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Prepared by

T. H. Bell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Division of Research and School Planning
Maurice C. Barnett, Division Administrator
Leon F. Christiansen, Specialist, School Planning

FOREWORD:

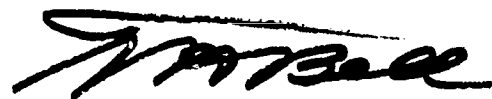
Utah has the responsibility to provide public schools that will meet the needs of the present and changing programs. The physical environment is one of the forces in this learning process. To insure that the physical environment will be adequate and will provide facilities conducive to good teaching and learning, it must be the responsibility for those engaged in planning and constructing to provide such school buildings. Educational specifications must determine the need of the facilities.

Flexibility as a planning concept can help to determine the type of school building to be built. Will the school building serve its present and future purposes better if designed as a cluster of small units or as a single building? Will a campus-planned high school serve better than a larger single building block? The answers to these questions are basic decisions to be determined by all concerned in terms and facts and future possibilities.

Planning that makes adaptations to changes demands the best thinking on the part of all participants in the planning program — the Board of Education, school administrators, staff members, architects, and many consultants. Although we may not be able to see into the future, we can at least try to prepare for it.

The schools presented in this publication will be valuable in assisting school districts in acquiring some information on school facilities that are flexible in design. Each school has much to offer and we would encourage you to visit them to gain first hand information. School boards, administrators, and staff members should visit and study schools so they may become knowledgeable on the many fine features of school plants which have proven valuable to others.

We express our appreciation to the boards of education, school administrators and staff, the architects and consultants who have made contributions in this publication that will assist in improving the school building program in the State.



DR. T. H. BELL
State Superintendent
of Public Instruction

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	III
Belle View Elementary School	1
Box Elder Junior High School	7
Viewmont High School	13
Pioneer Elementary School	19
Belle Vista Elementary School	25
Dixie High School	31
Sally Mauro Elementary School	37
Morgan Junior-Senior High School	43
East Elementary School	49
Bonneville Junior High School	55
North Logan Elementary School	61
Layton High School	67
James E. Moss Elementary School	73
Centerville Junior High School	79
Roy High School	85
Churchill Junior High School	91
Lincoln Elementary School	97
Kearns High School	103
Fremont Elementary School	109
Duchesne Elementary School	115
East Midvale Elementary School	121
Delta Junior-Senior High School	127
Shelley Elementary School	133
Roy Junior High School	139

BELL VIEW ELEMENTARY

800 East 9800 South
Sandy, Utah

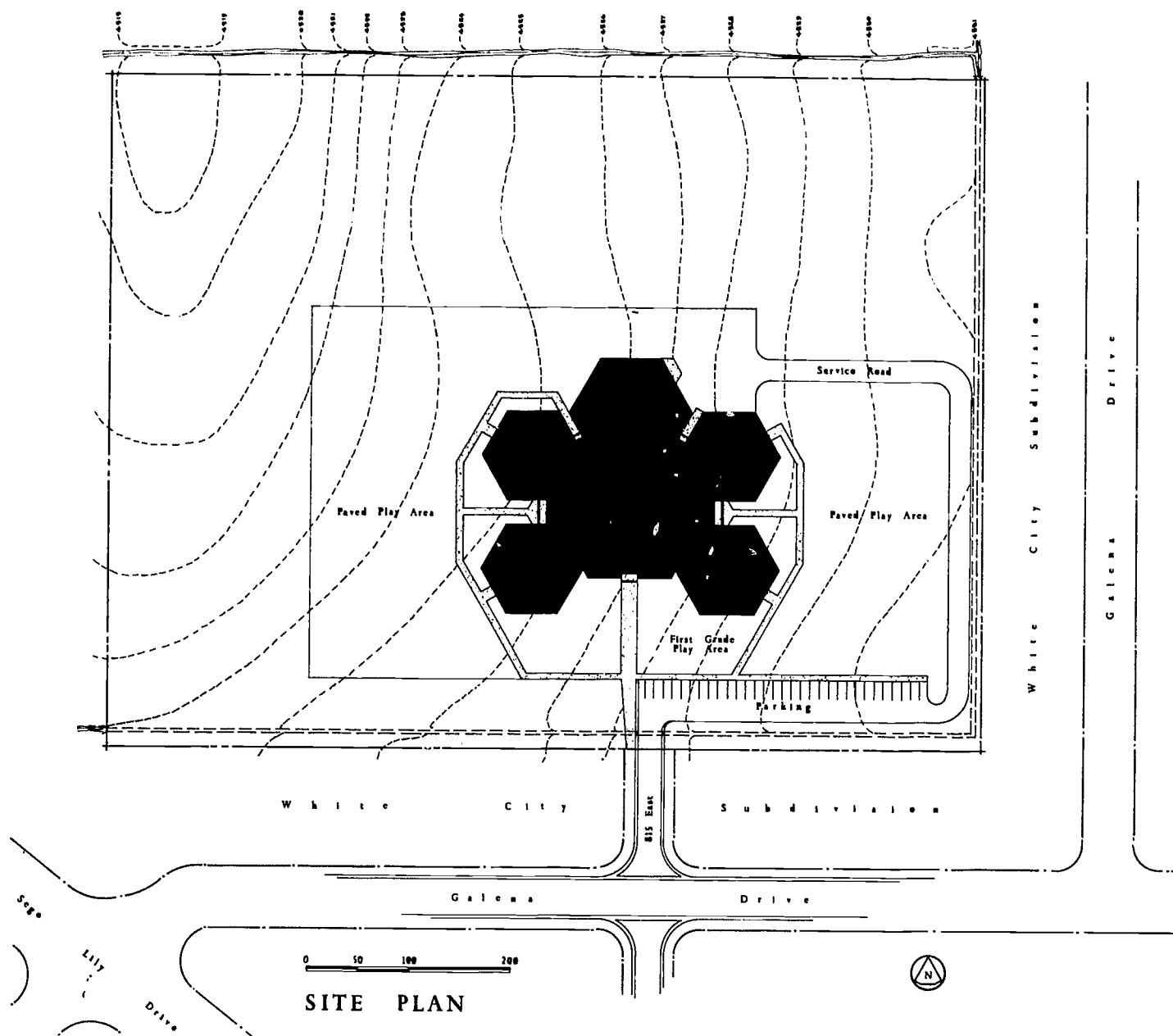


Completed 1966

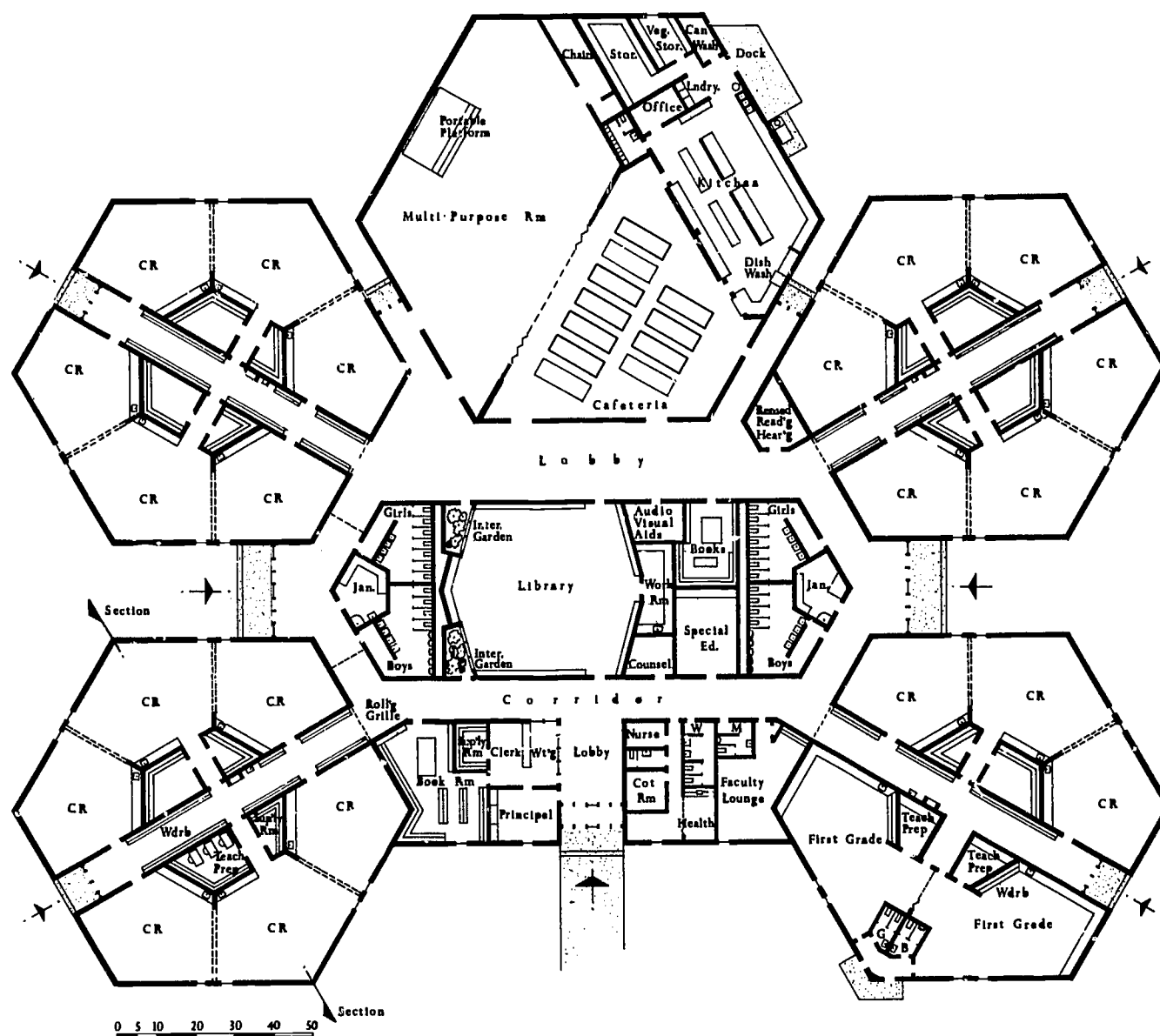
JORDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

REED H. BECKSTEAD, Superintendent

BRUCE J. McDERMOTT AND ASSOCIATES, Architect

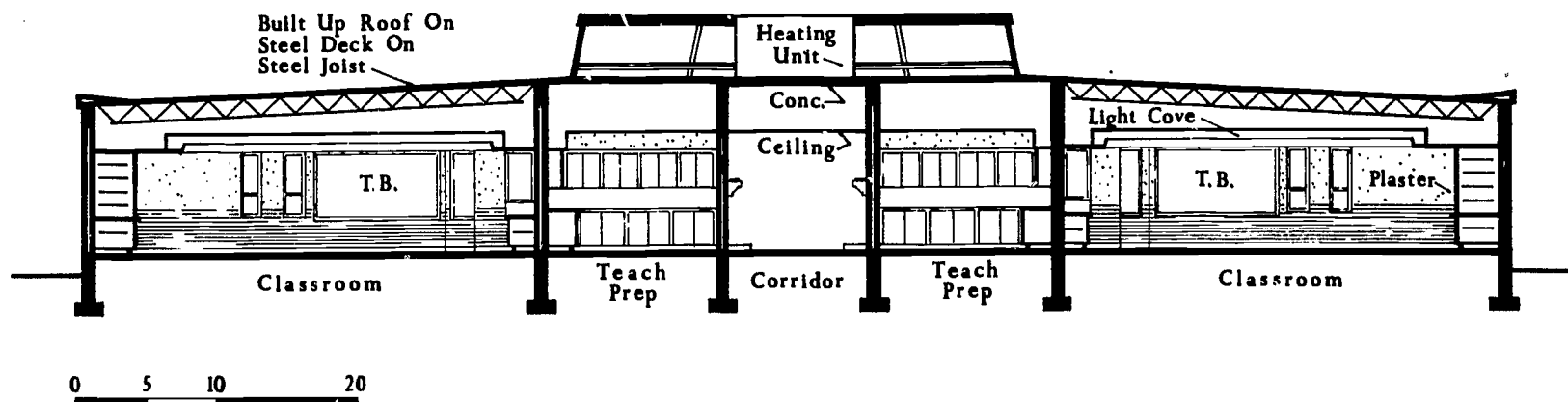


The Bell View Elementary School is located on a site within a residential development with only one access street to the property. This dictated the orientation of the building in relation to parking and service roads within the site.



FLOOR PLAN

The school was basically designed for team teaching but is easily convertible to individual classrooms due to corridor-activity area between three-team clusters. Library, Resource Center, Multi-Purpose and Cafeteria Wing and Administration Area are centrally located for easy circulation at a minimum distance from classroom clusters. All classrooms are carpeted and have indirect lighting. Heating system is designed for future cooling if required.



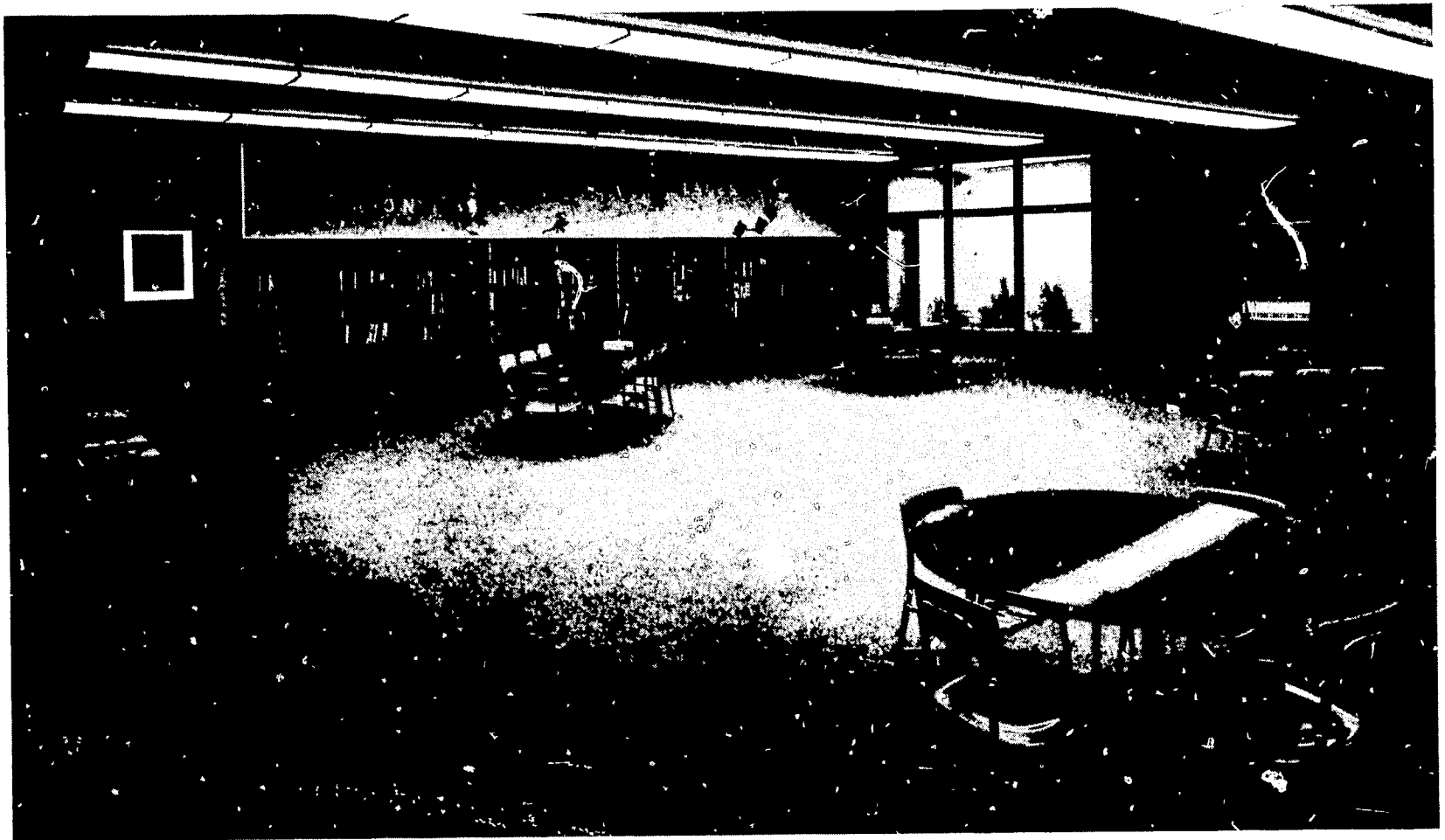
SECTION



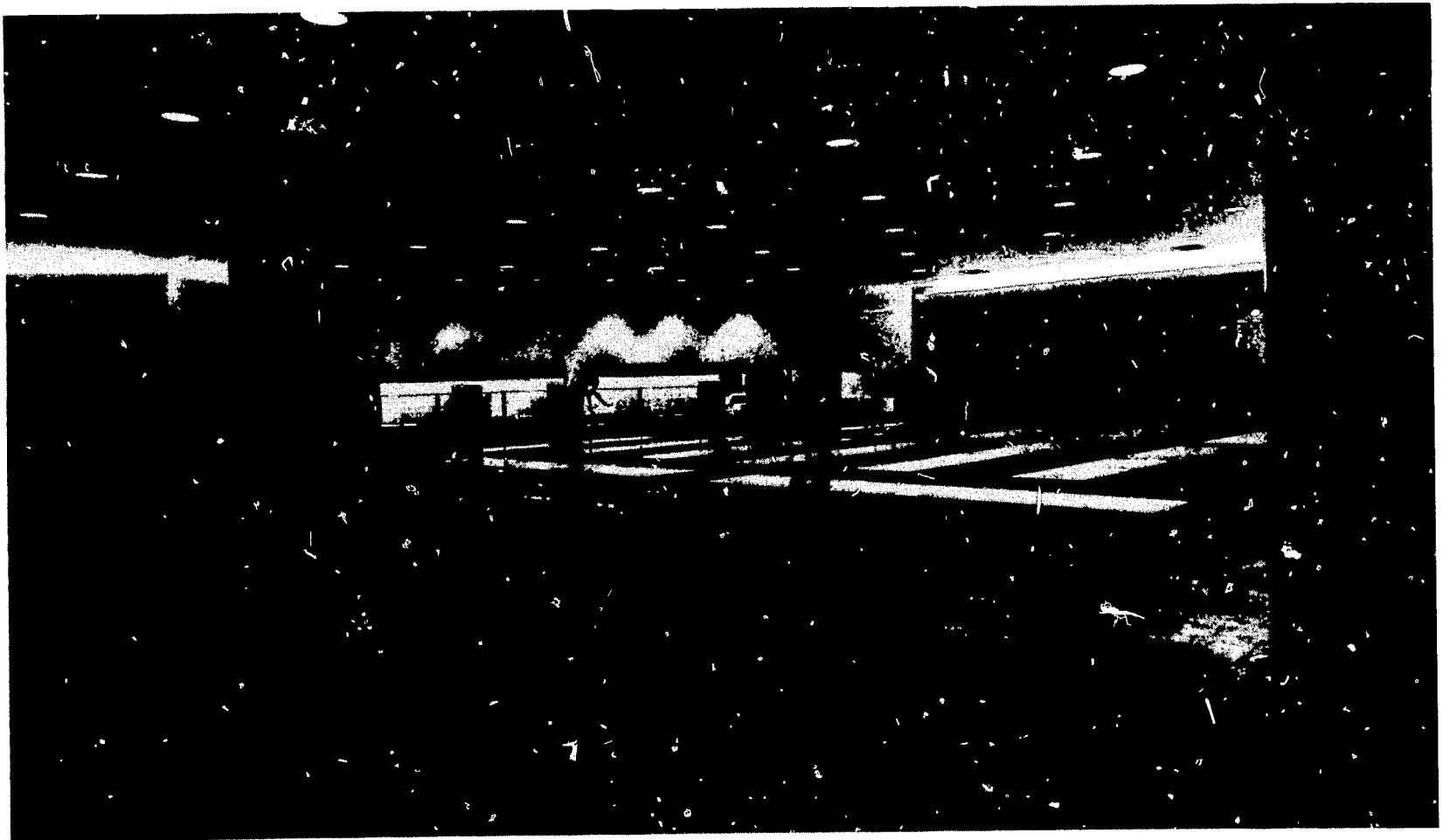
Informal groupings in 3-team cluster



Carpeting minimizes sound as well as makes for pleasant grouping areas

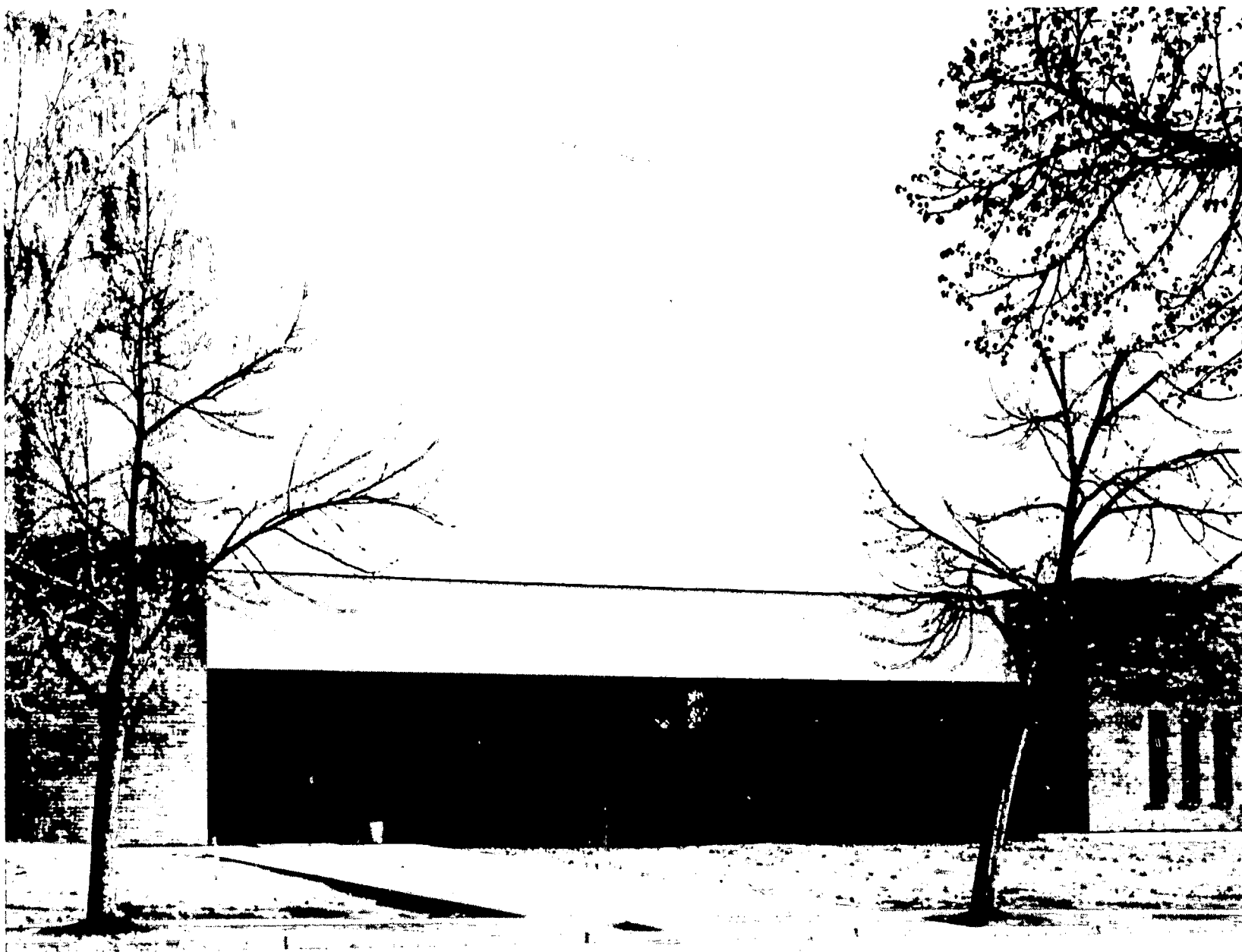


Library — Resource Center



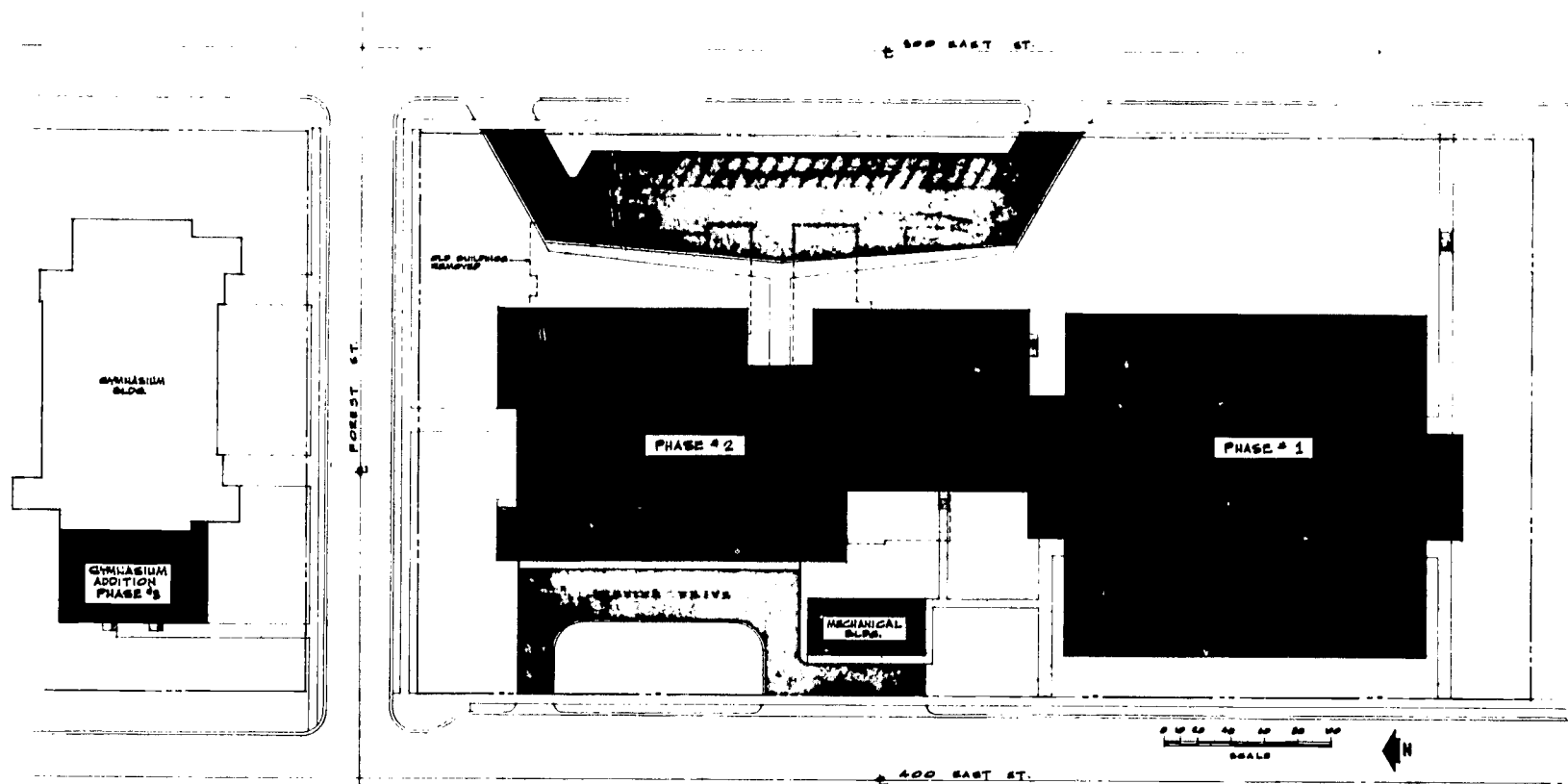
Multi-purpose room with view towards Cafeteria

BOX ELDER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Brigham City, Utah



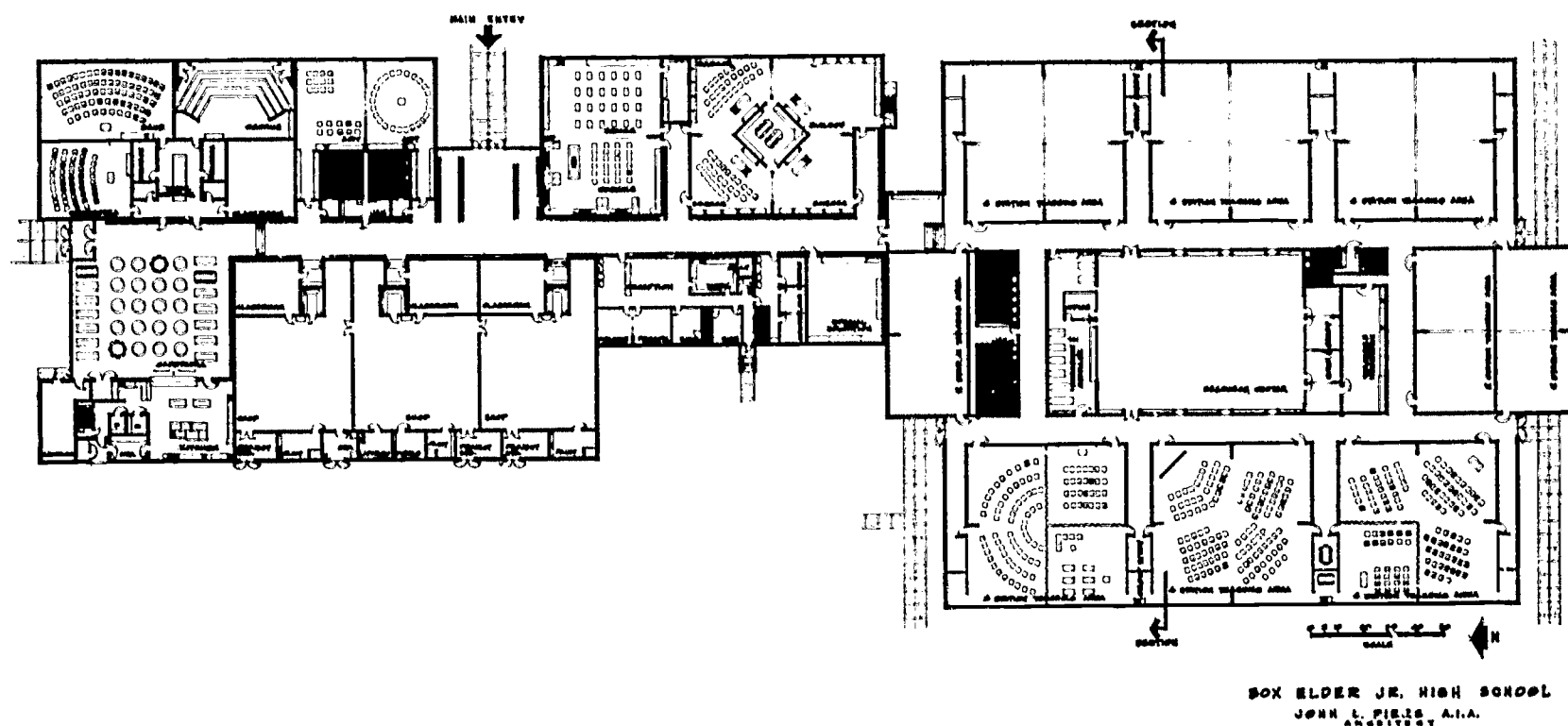
Completed 1967

BOX ELDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
J. C. HAWS, Superintendent
JOHN L. PIERS, A.I.A., Architect

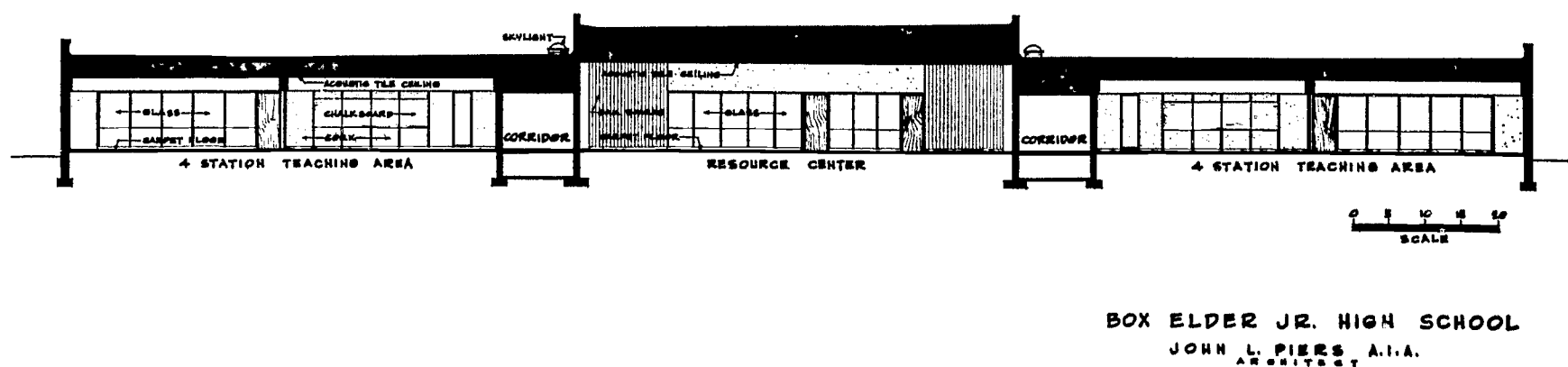


BOX ELDER JR. HIGH SCHOOL
JOHN L. PIERCE, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT

The school was planned on the existing site of the old Box Elder Junior High School. The limitations of the site dictated to the school planning. New buildings were built in phases, thus providing problems in architectural development and departmental relationships.



The Box Elder Junior High School is built around four-unit cluster classrooms for team teaching centered around the instructional media center. Because of the presence of the old school buildings, it was necessary to plan the school in two phases. The second phase consisted of science, homemaking, music, and cafeteria areas.





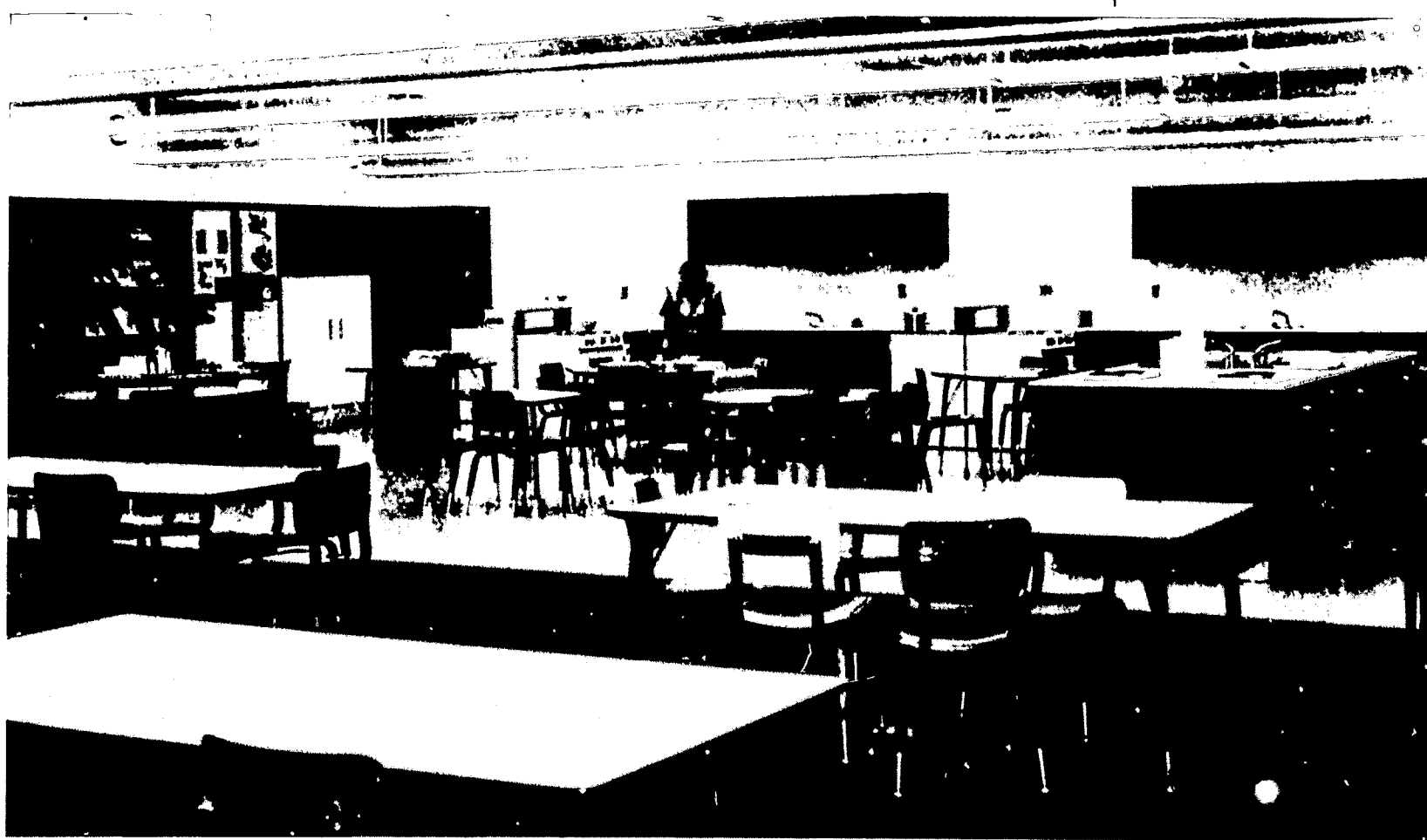
Carpeted resource center and library



Box Elder Junior High School team teaching complex (4 classrooms)



Box Elder Junior High School Science complex



Box Elder Junior High School homemaking department

VIEWMONT HIGH SCHOOL

120 West 1000 North
Bountiful, Utah



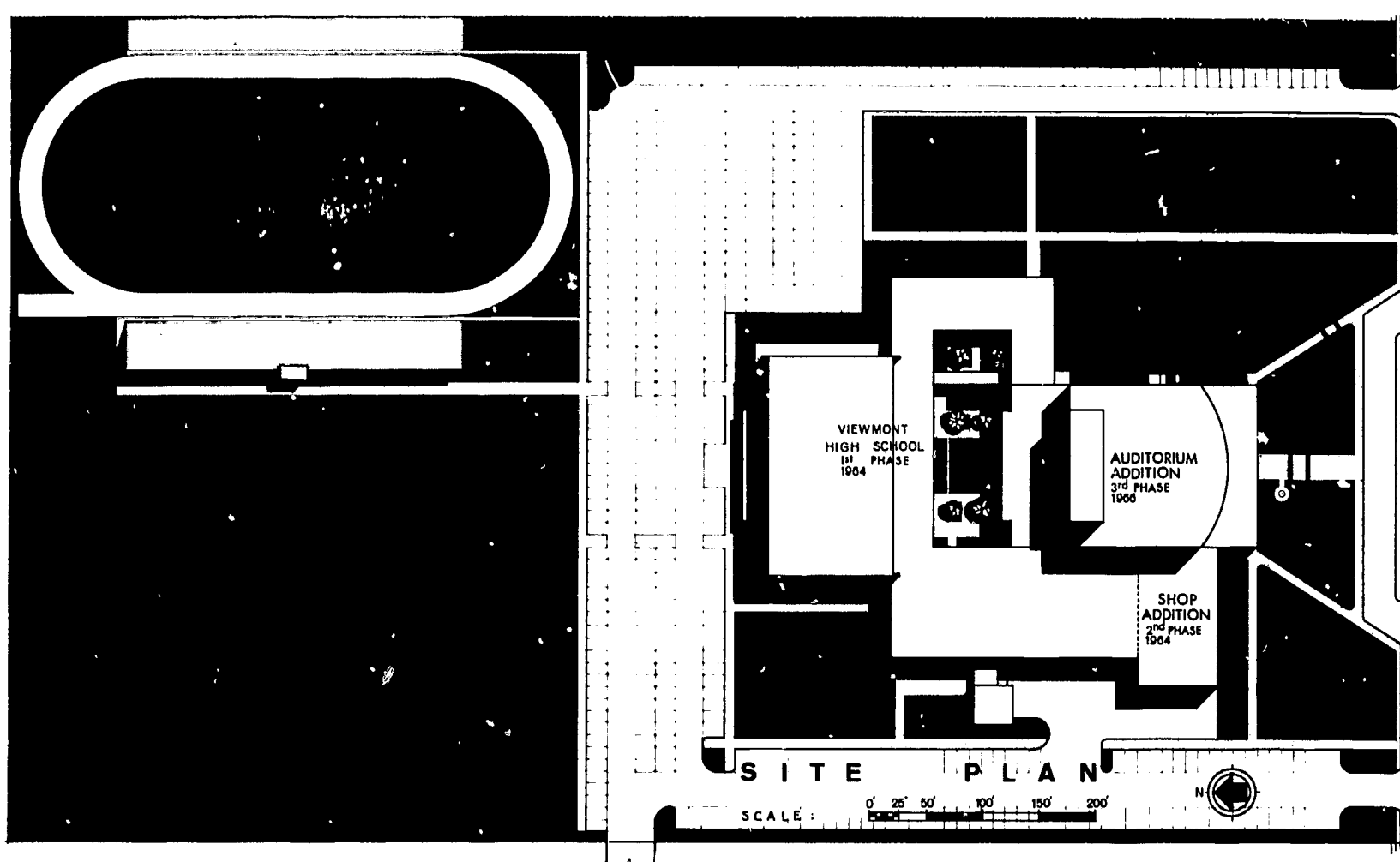
Completed 1966

DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

BERNELL WRIGLEY, Superintendent

DeWAYNE JAY, Director of Buildings & Grounds

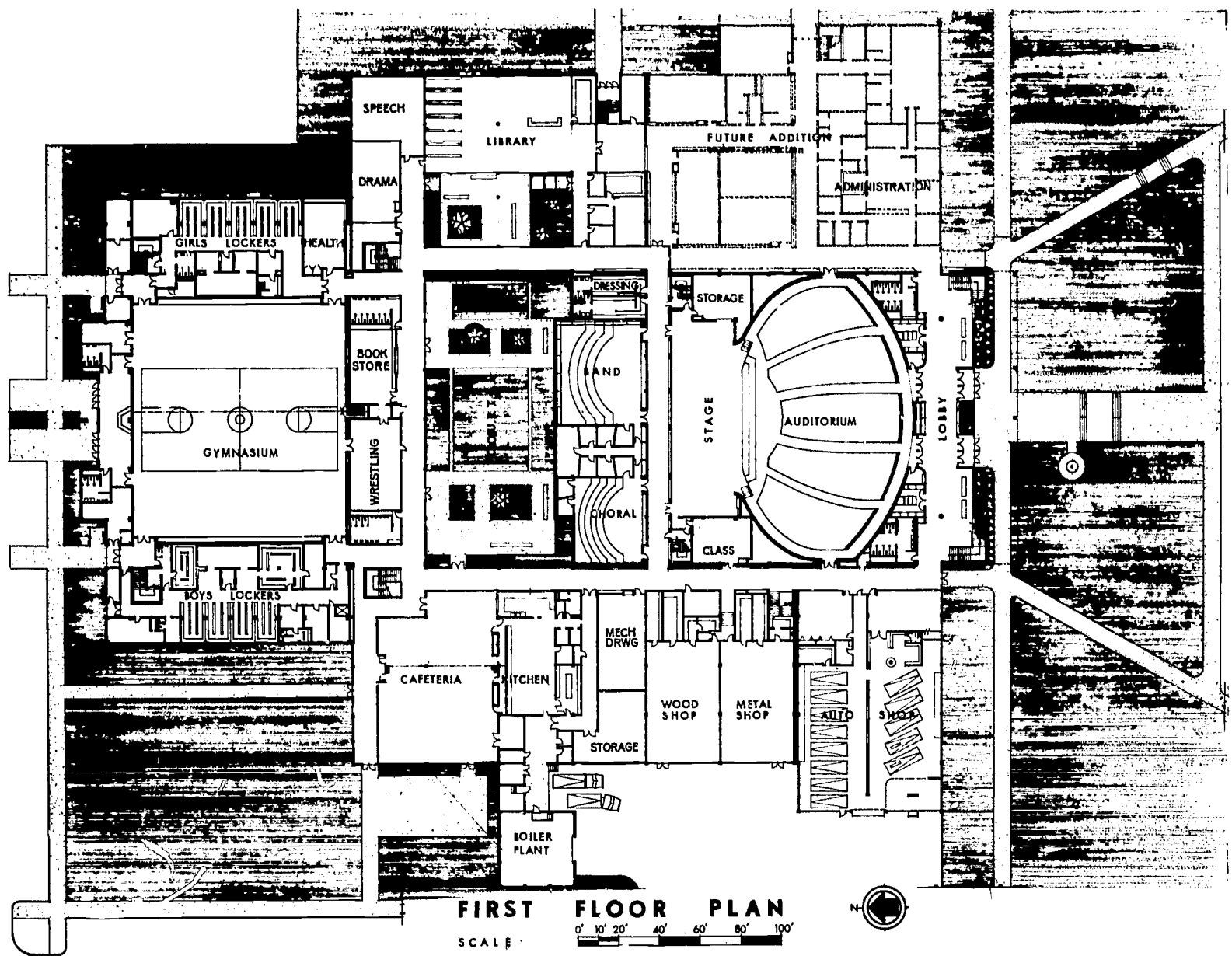
HAROLD K. BEECHER & ASSOCIATES, Architect



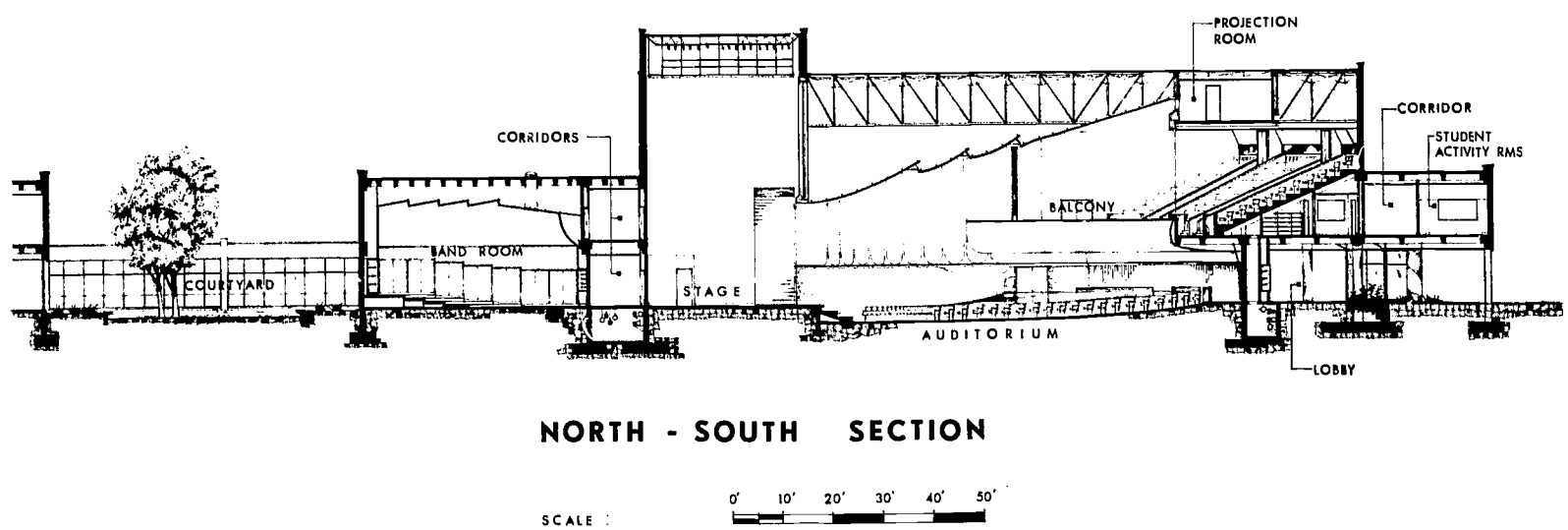
A compact high school with a minimum amount of corridors, exterior walls, and length of runs of mechanical piping was desired for economy and efficiency of operation. Limited funds and a gradually increasing enrollment necessitated the building being constructed in four phases. The compact design with its structural floors and roof of concrete also contributed to the building's effectiveness as a fallout shelter.

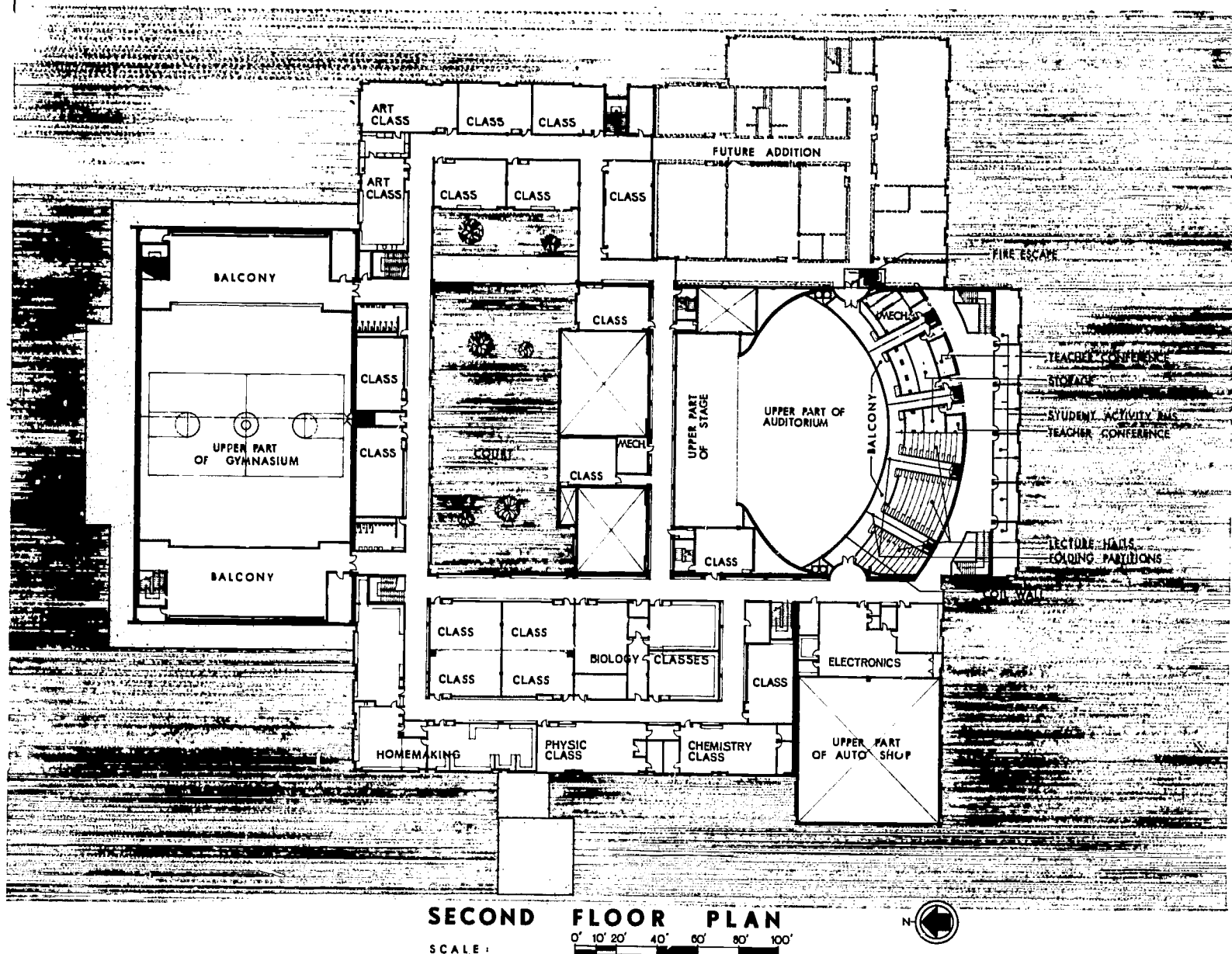


Chemistry laboratory with chemistry recitation area in foreground

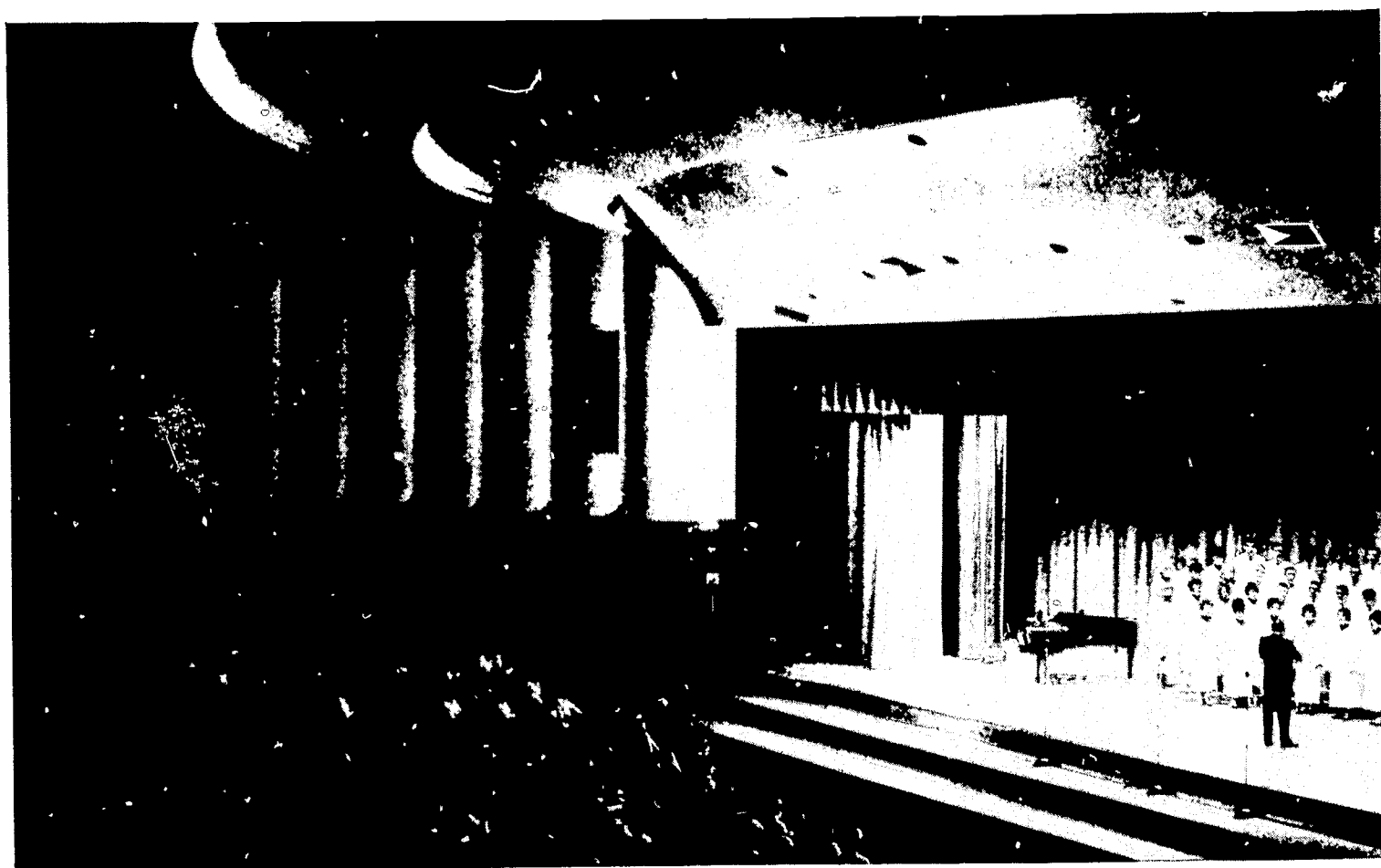


The Viewmont High School is located in a primarily residential area in the northern part of Bountiful, Utah. The restricted site of twenty-seven acres required that the building be of a compact design in order to allow space for athletics, car parking, etc. The site slopes fourteen feet across the front and there is a thirty-six foot fall from the southeast corner of the property to the northwest corner.

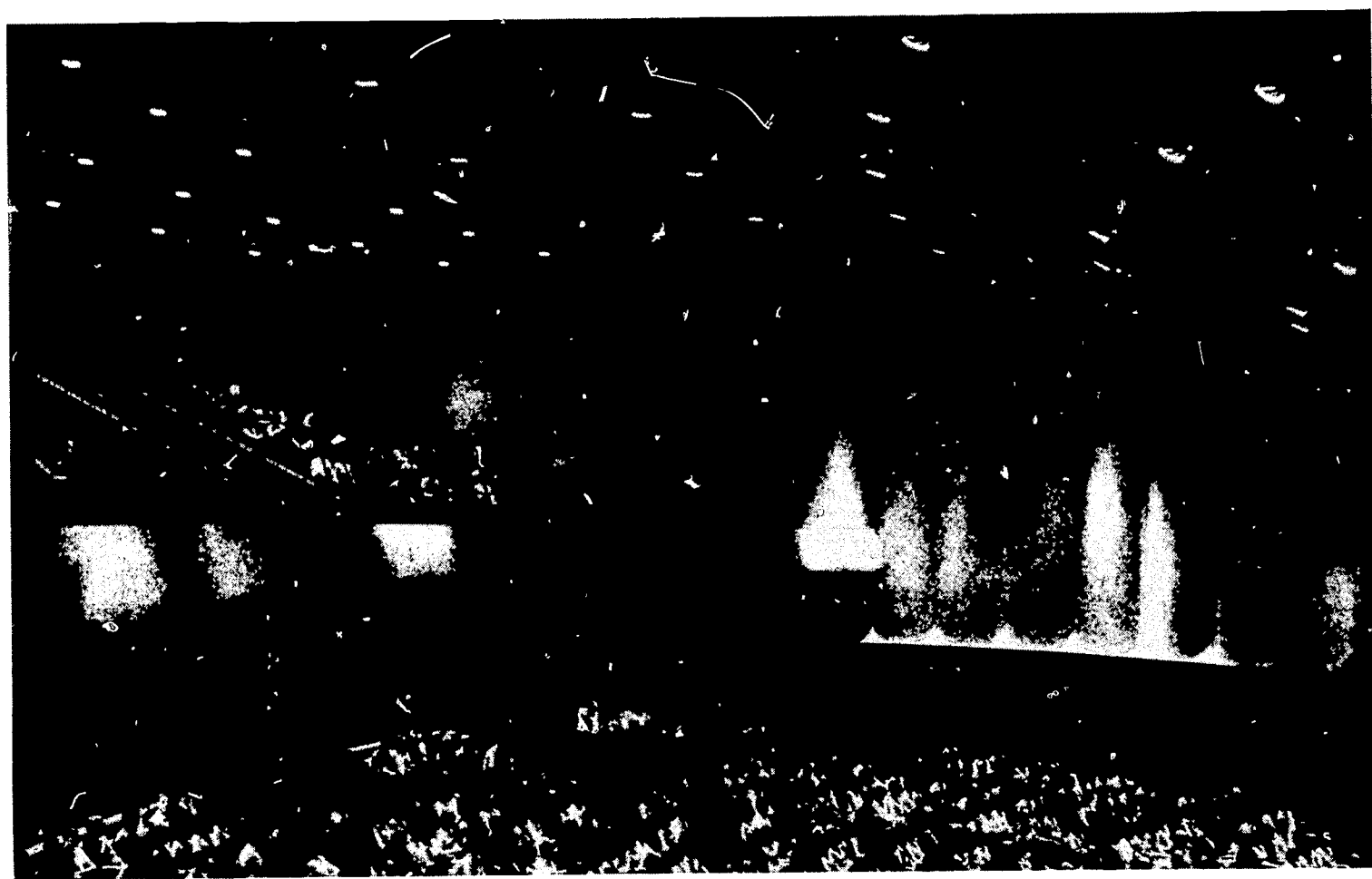




Uniformly spaced concrete columns with economical concrete waffle slab construction provides flexible interior spaces



Specially shaped walls and ceiling provide good acoustical qualities in auditorium



The balcony electrically operated movable partitions are retracted to make the five balcony lecture halls an integral part of the auditorium

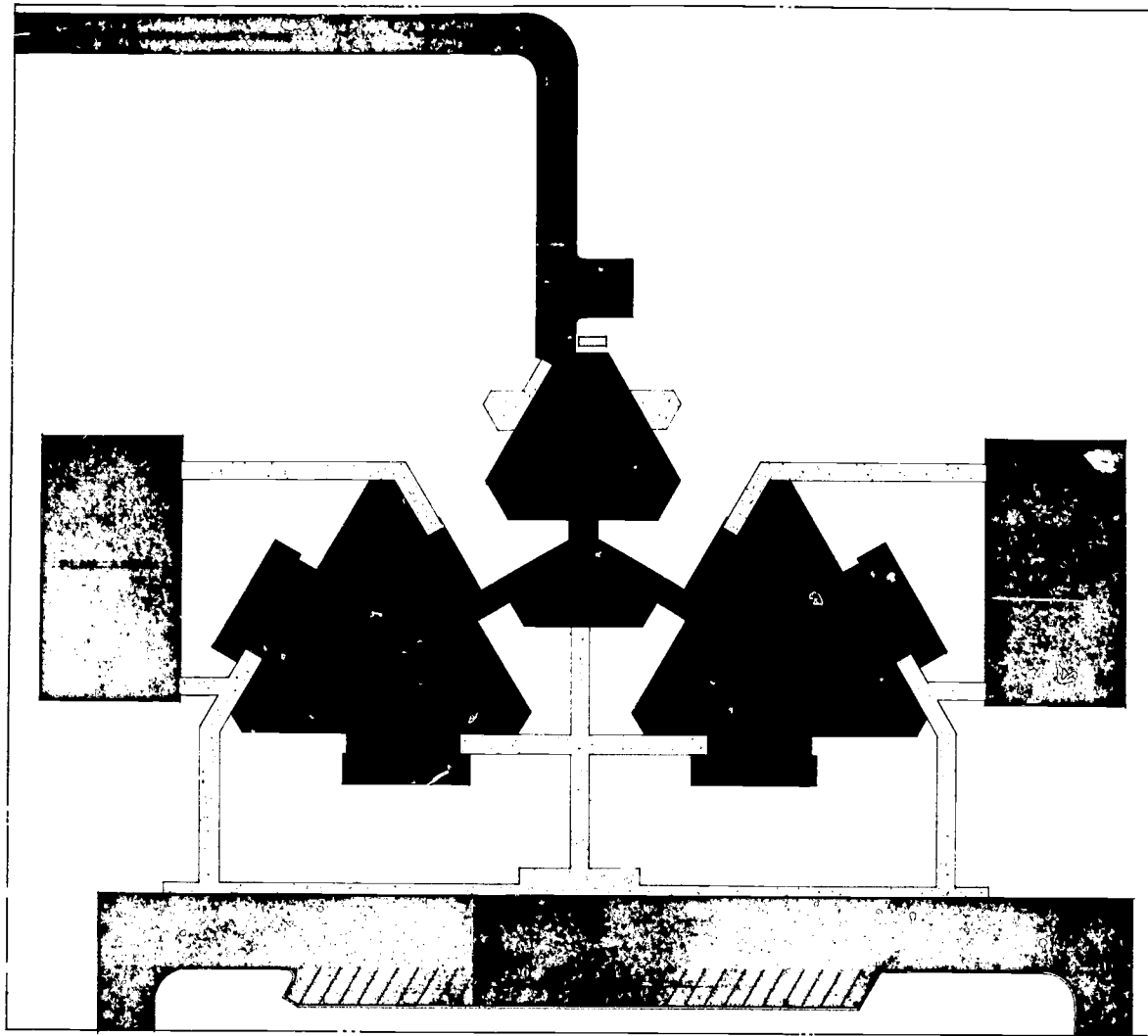
PIONEER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Slaterville, Utah



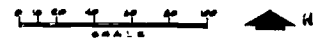
Completed 1966

WEBER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
DR. WILLIAM R. BOREN, Superintendent
JOHN L. PIERS, A.I.A., Architect

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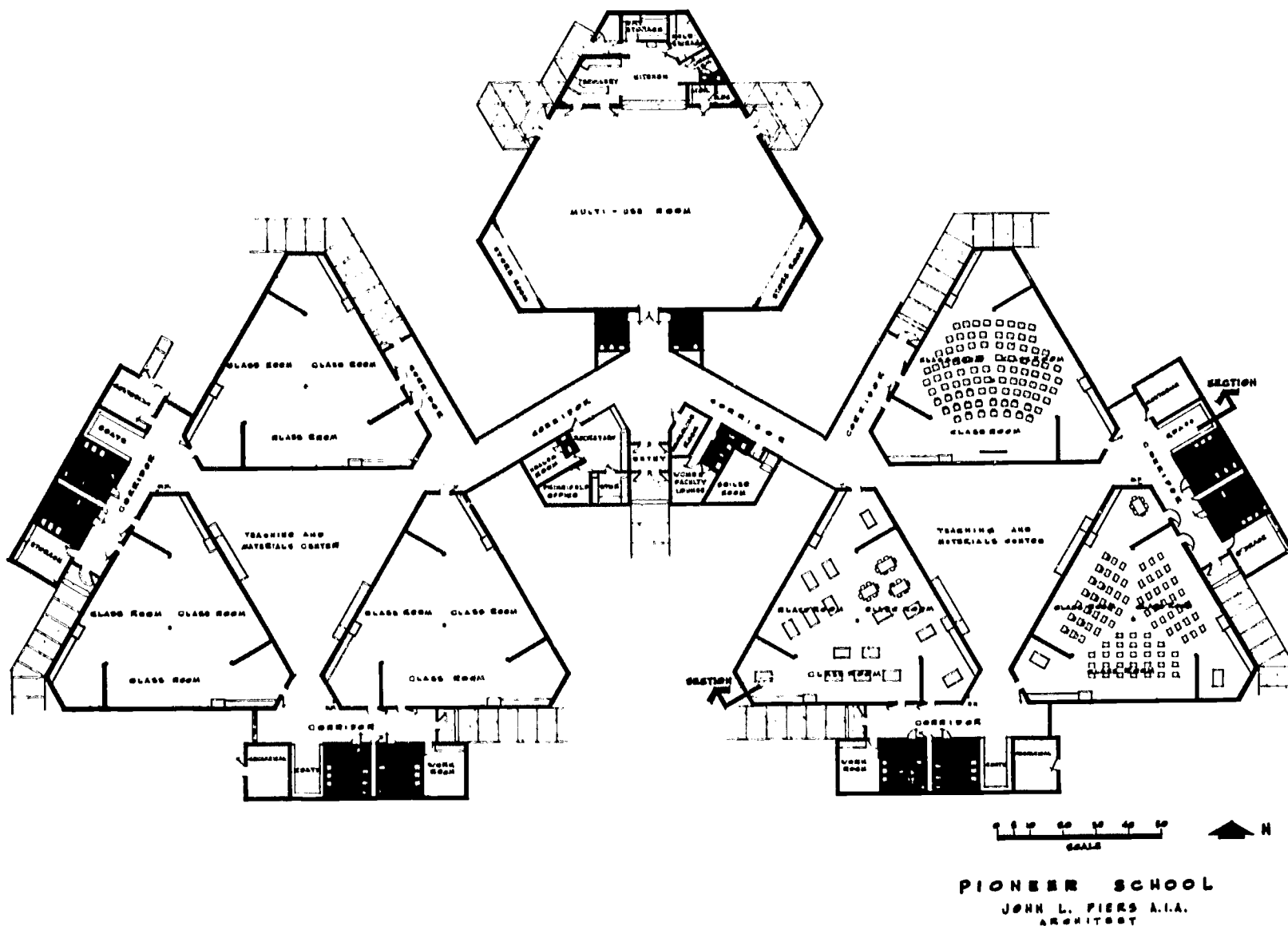


2 8 0 N O R T H S T R E E T

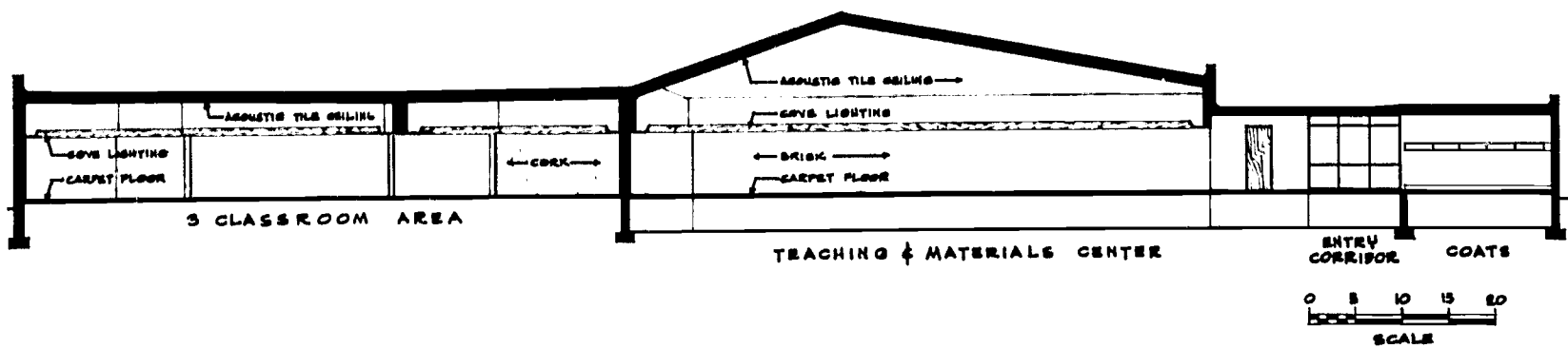


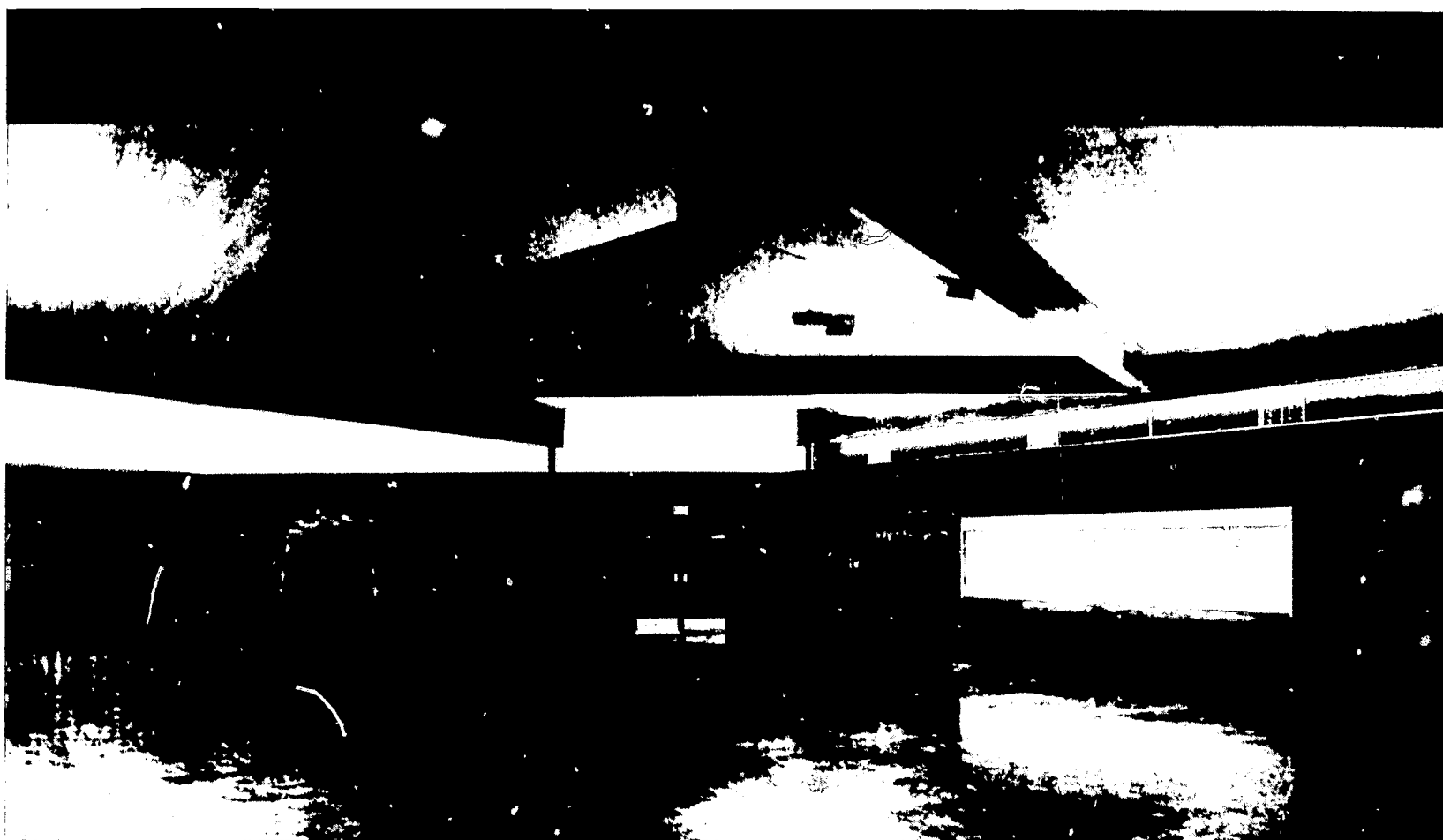
PIONEER SCHOOL
JOHN L. PIERCE A.I.A.
ARCHITECT

Located in Slaterville, Utah, on eight-acre site. Poor soil conditions and high water table required pre-loading site for eight months to establish firm base for foundation.

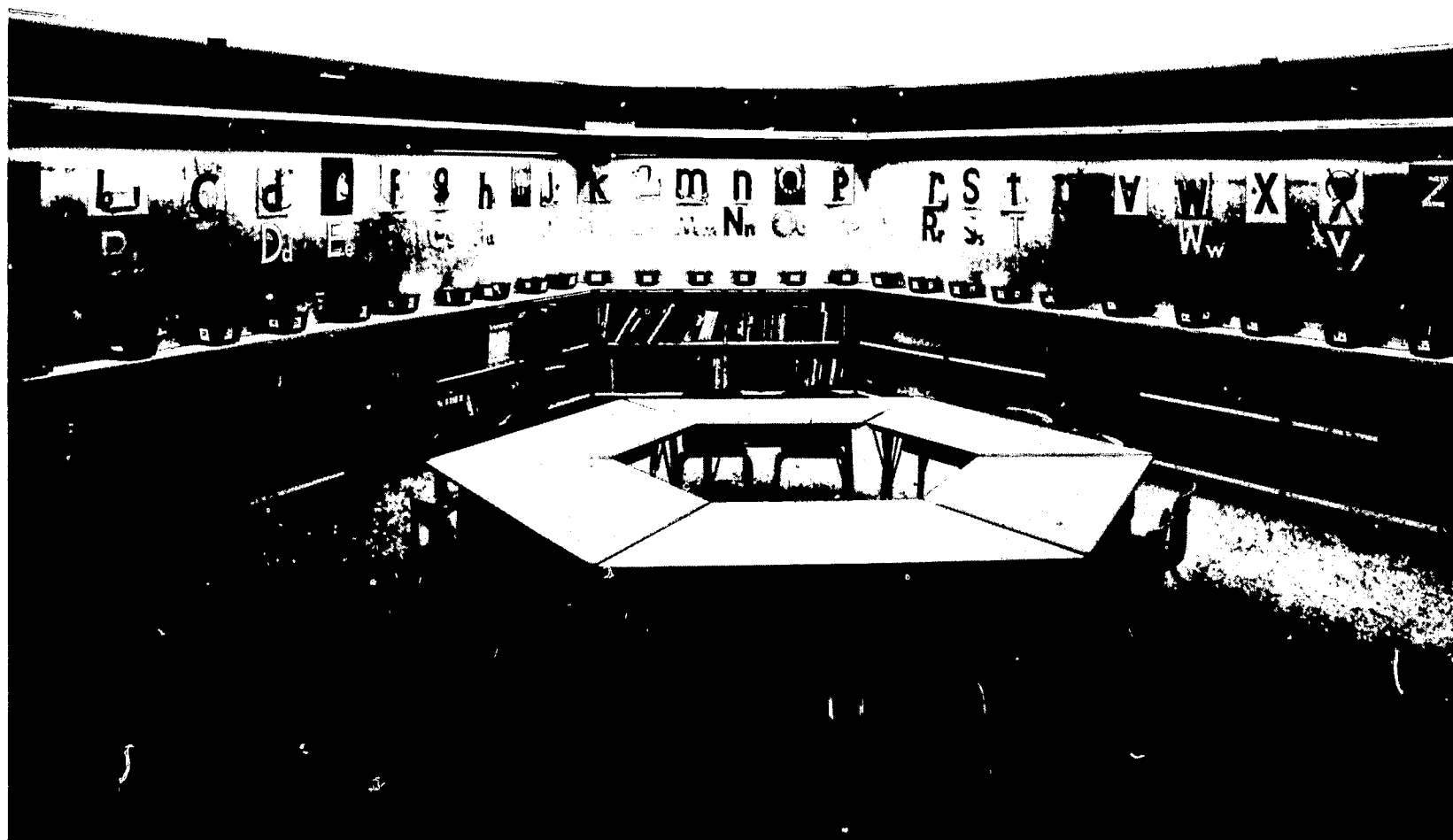


This plan is a further development of the Valley View plan, the first elementary team teaching complex in the state to attempt the combination of classrooms into one large teaching area without the aid of folding partitions. This was accomplished by the use of carpet and cork walls for sound absorption. An overhead indirect lighting system was introduced that acts as a sound baffle.





Pioneer multi-use room



Pioneer material center



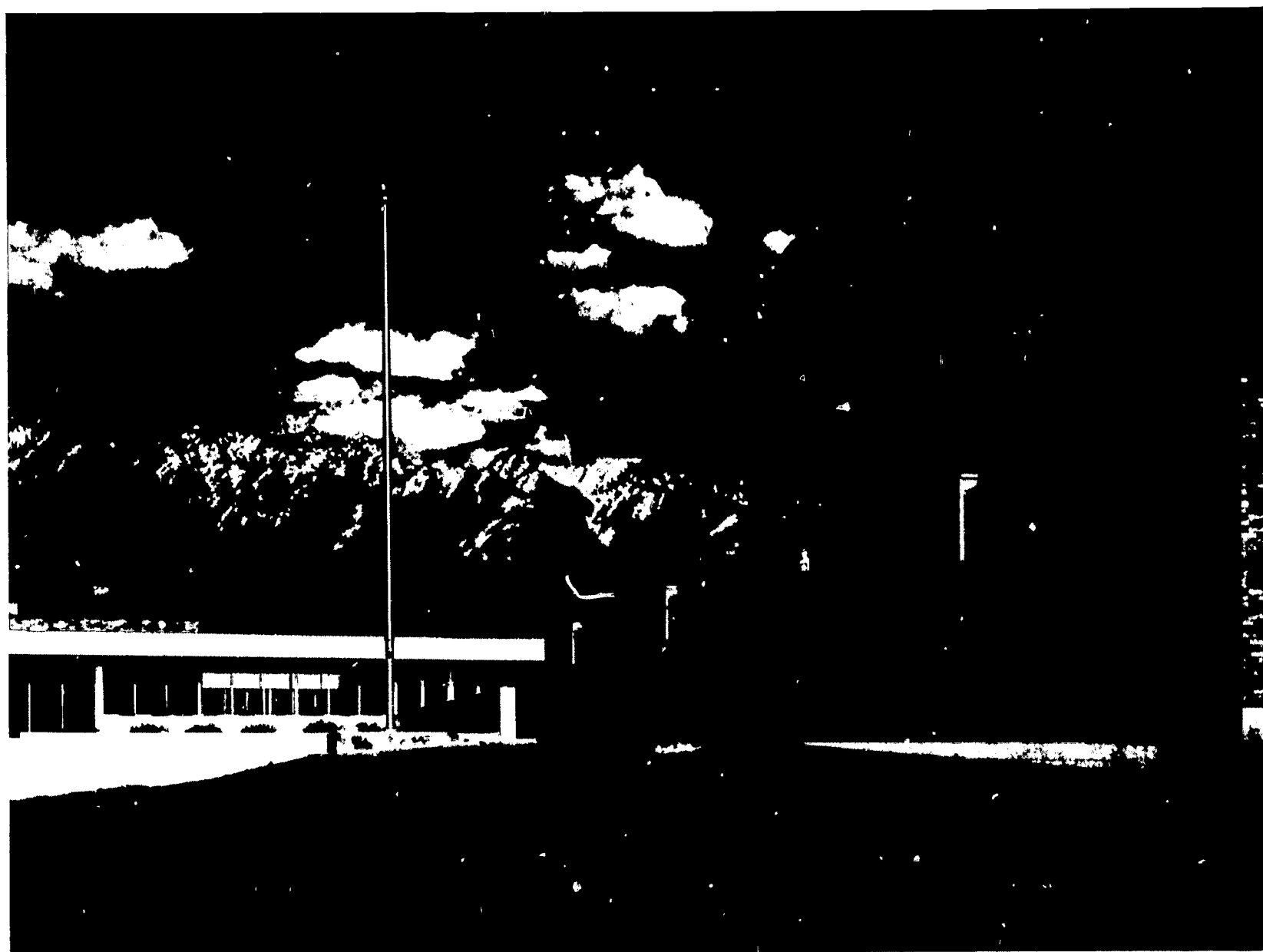
Pioneer teaching alcove



Interior Pioneer team teaching complex (3-room)

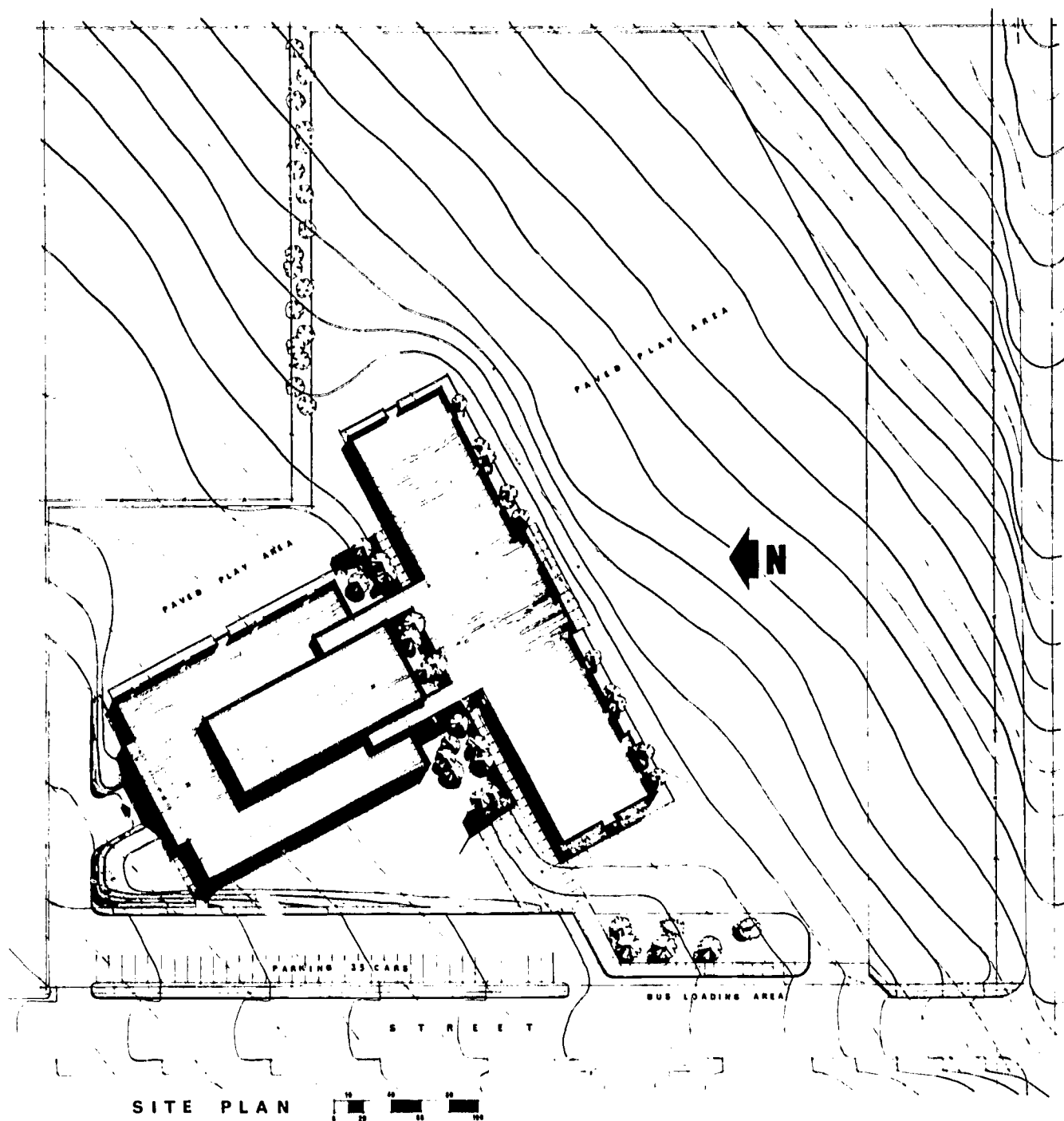
BELLA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

2130 East 7000 South
Salt Lake County, Utah

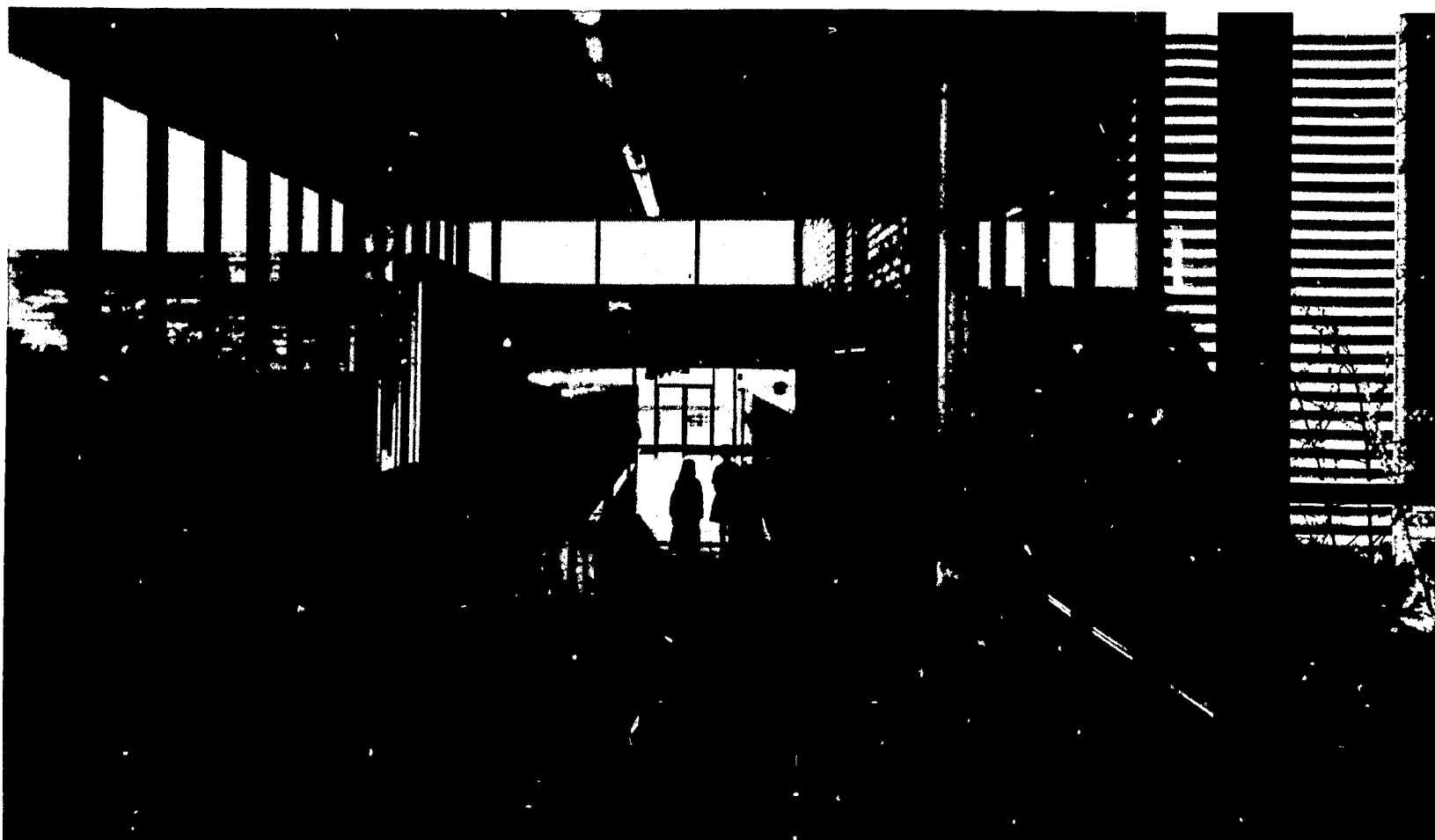


Completed 1965

JORDAN BOARD OF EDUCATION
REED H. BECKSTEAD, Superintendent
SCOTT, LOUIE & BROWNING, Architects and Engineers



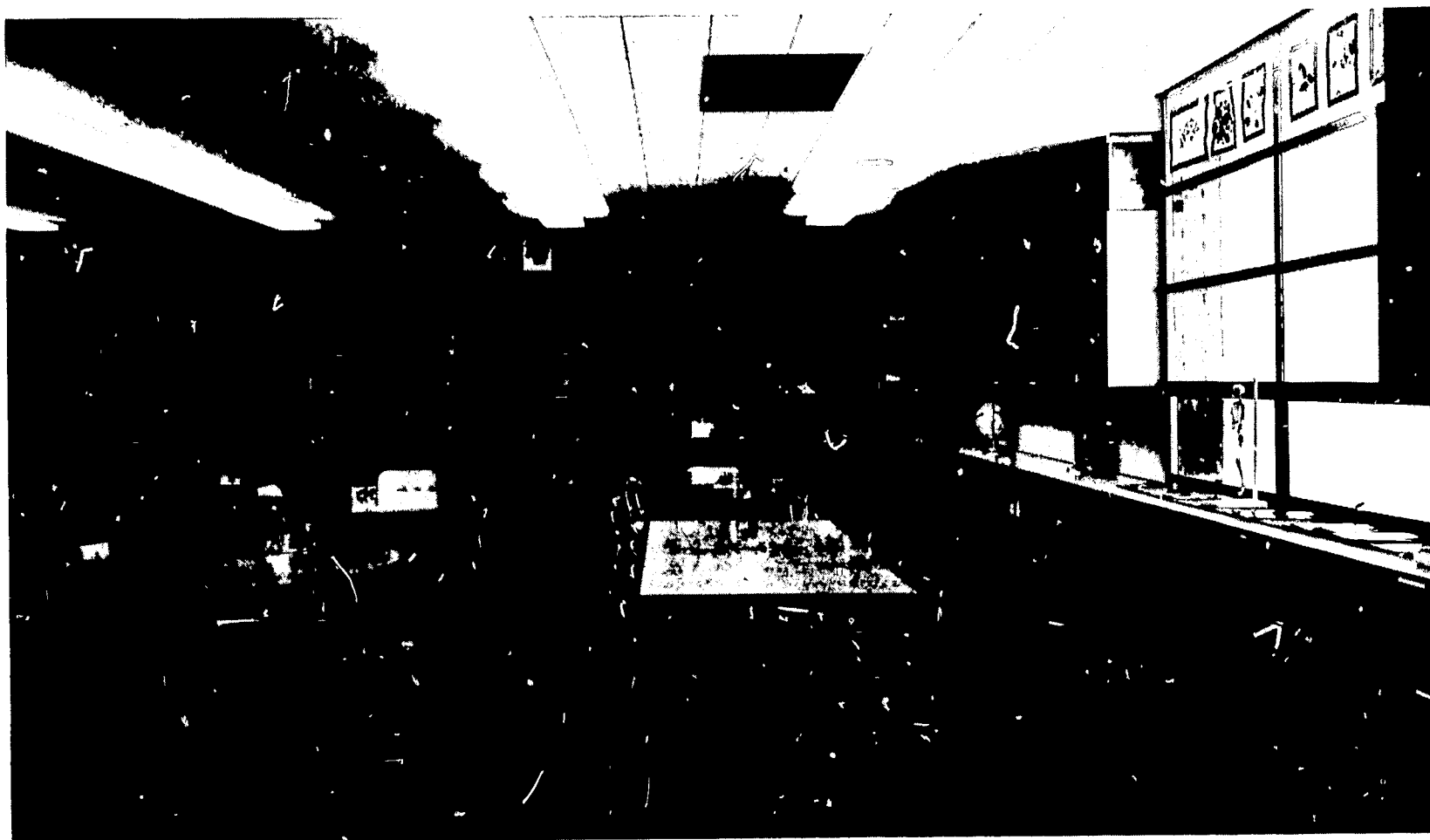
Two factors were instrumental in determining the site and floor plan solutions to the Bella Vista School. These were the difficult sloping site and excessive noise of truck traffic from the street to the south. The bi-level scheme enables the building to maintain a low silhouette as it progresses down the slope. The traffic disturbance is minimized by utilizing maximum distance from the source and by locating the school below the level of the street.



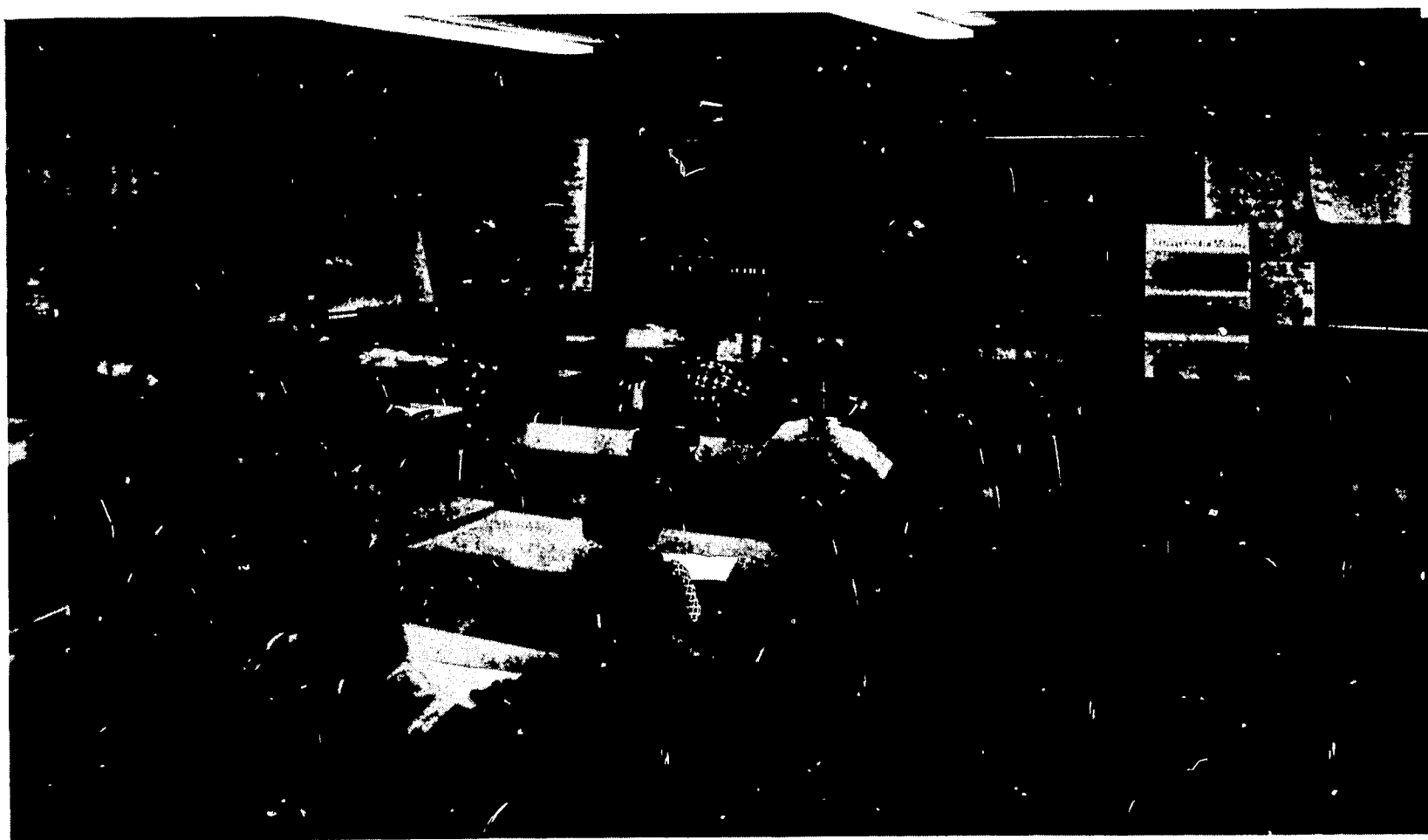
Change in floor elevations by use of ramps



Lighting in cafeteria is softened by use of ceiling coves

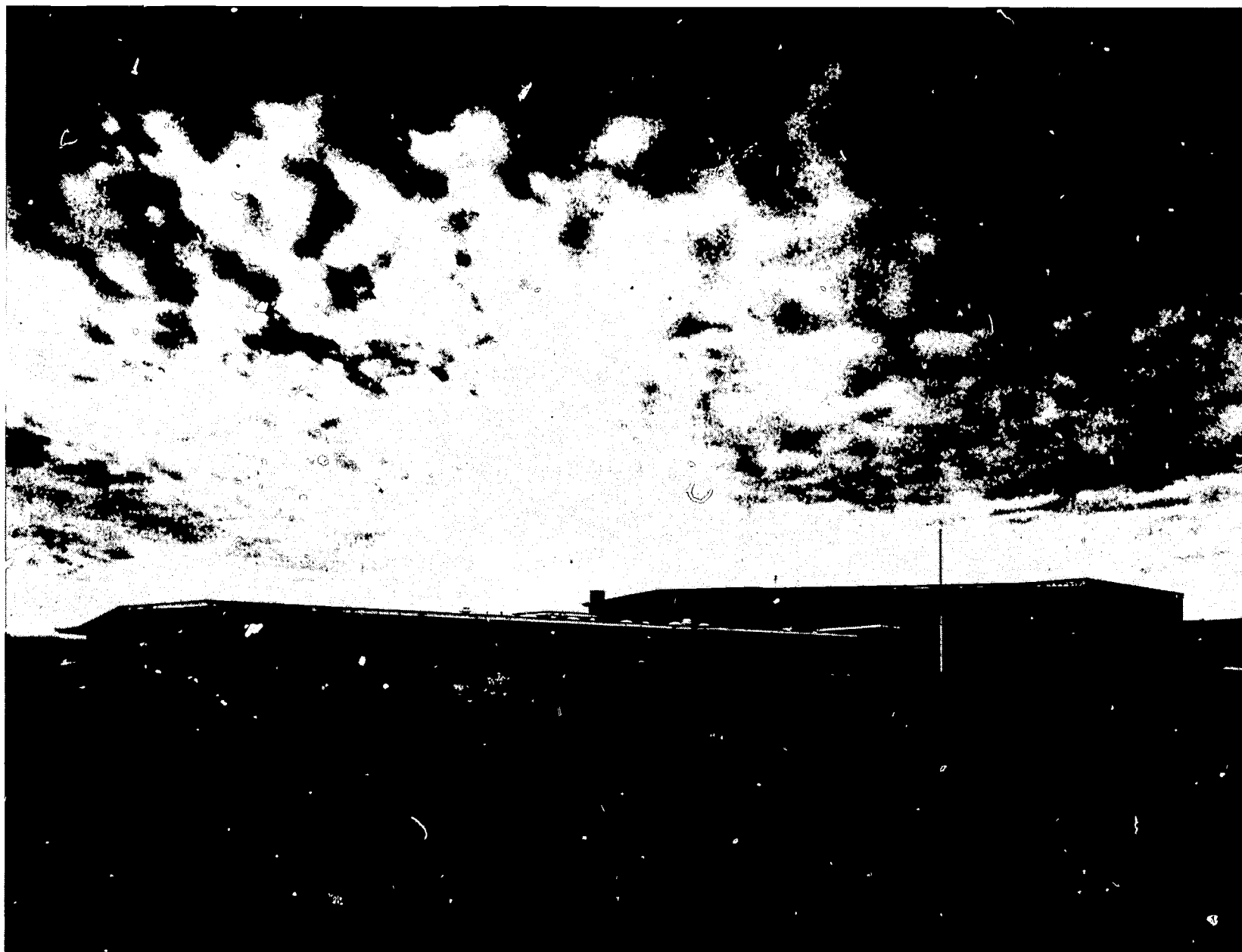


Noise control in library is helped by carpeting throughout



Maximum use of wall surfaces in a typical classroom

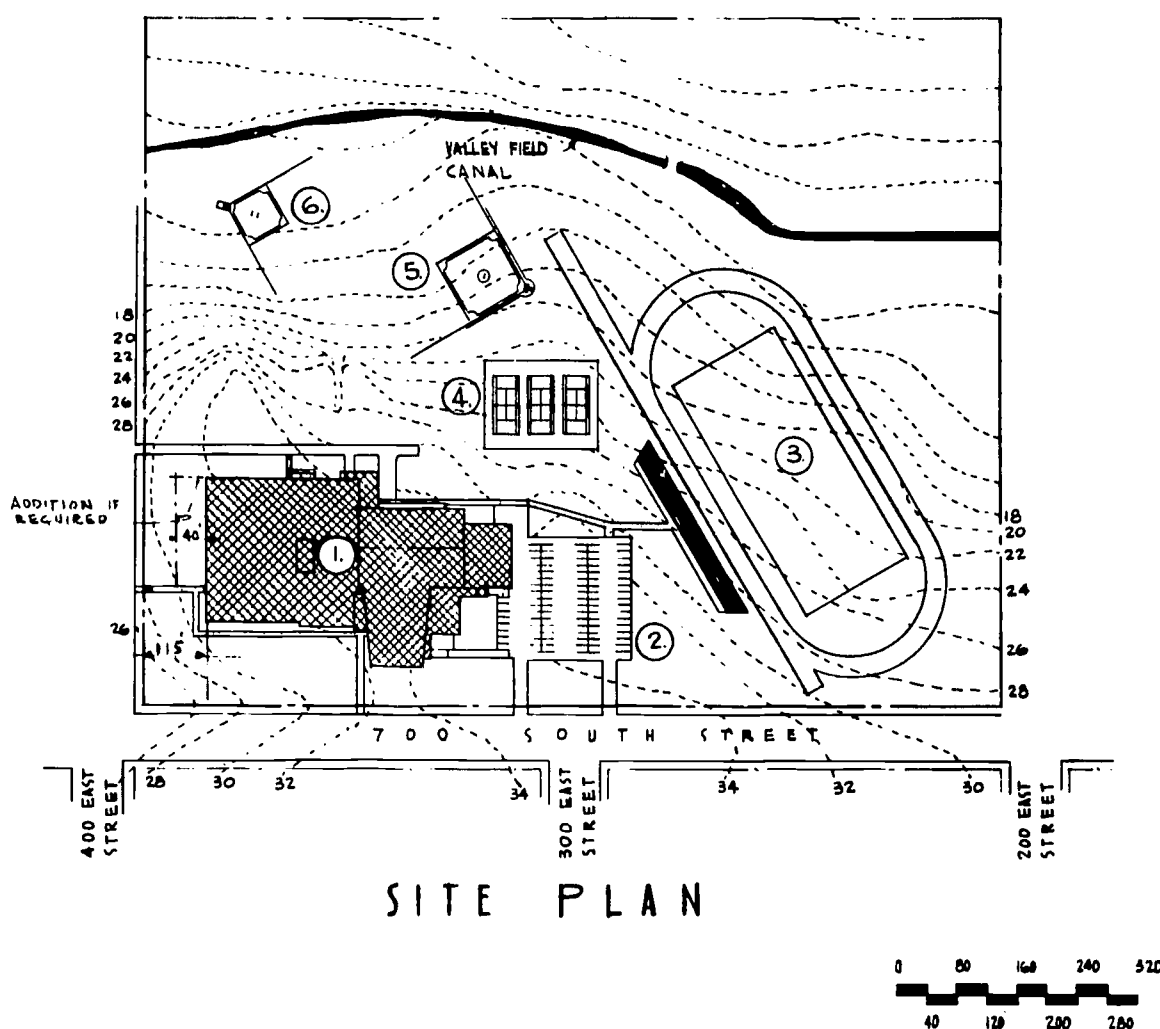
DIXIE HIGH SCHOOL
St. George, Utah



Completed 1966

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
T. LaVOY ESPLIN, Superintendent
PAUL K. EVANS, A.I.A., Architect

1. MAIN BUILDING
2. PARKING
3. ATHLETIC FIELD
NOT IN CONTRACT
4. TENNIS COURTS
NOT IN CONTRACT
5. BASEBALL DIAMOND
NOT IN CONTRACT
6. SOFTBALL DIAMOND
NOT IN CONTRACT



The High School Building is located for ease of access with the future recreational areas set up at varying grade levels due to the fast original slope of the site. Physical facilities have been designed to avoid being a limiting factor for the utilization of methodology and scheduling practice. Some operative partitions are provided for large class group instruction. Flexible scheduling areas are included in the Auditorium, Gymnasium and Little Theatre. Access to events held in the Gymnasium, Dining and Auditorium areas are easily reached from the adjacent parking.

(A)
SCIENCE AND
MATHEMATICS

(B)
ENGLISH, FOREIGN
LANGUAGES AND
CENTRALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL
MATERIALS LIBRARY

(C)
CRAFTS, GRAPHICS
AND COMMERCIAL

(D)
ADMINISTRATION

(E)
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND
LITTLE THEATRE-FLEXIBLE.
120 TABLET ARM SEATS

(F)
HOMEMAKING,
DINING ROOM
AND KITCHEN

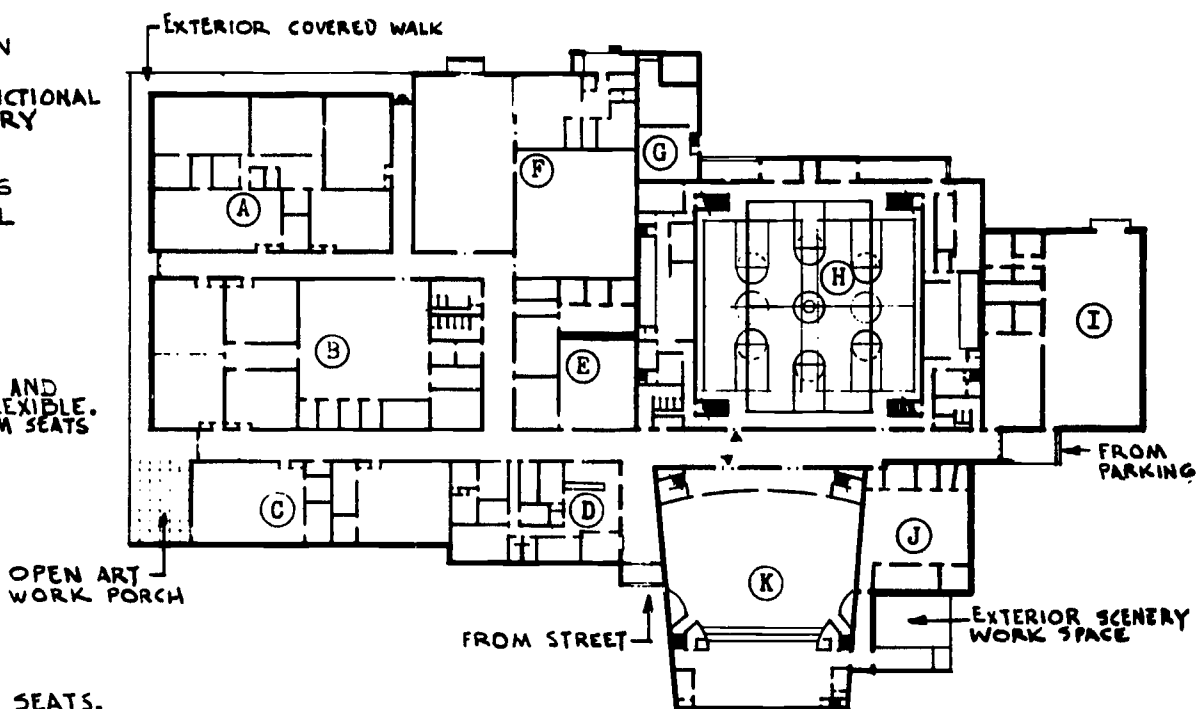
(G)
BOILER ROOM

(H)
GYMNASIUM 2345 SEATS.
(FLEXIBLE SCHEDULING AREAS)

(I)
GENERAL SHOP

(J)
INSTRUMENTAL AND CHORAL

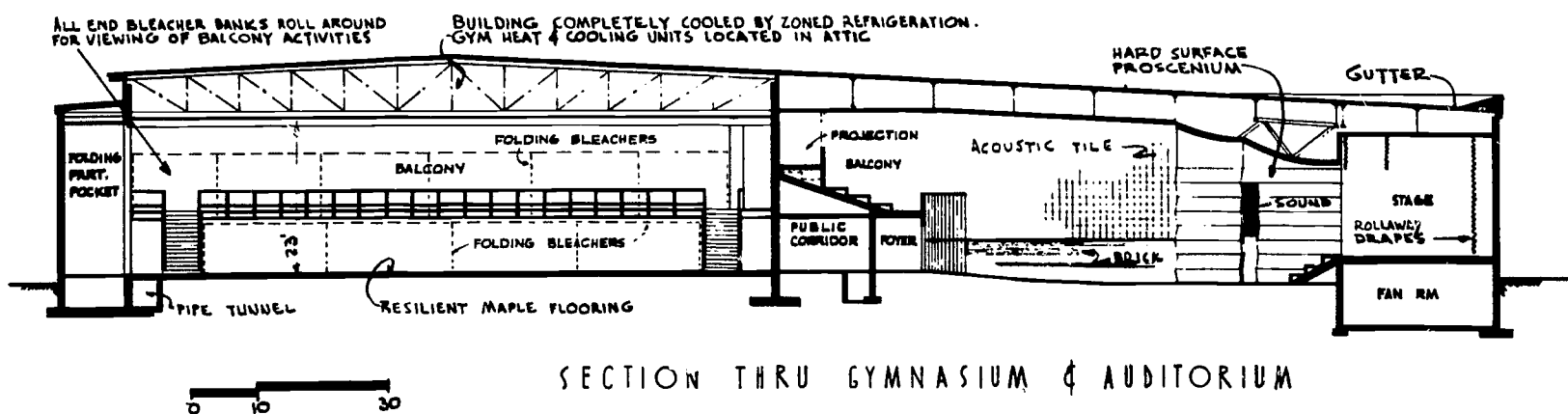
(K) FLEXIBLE SCHEDULING AREAS
AUDITORIUM AND STAGE (845 SEATS)



FLOOR PLAN

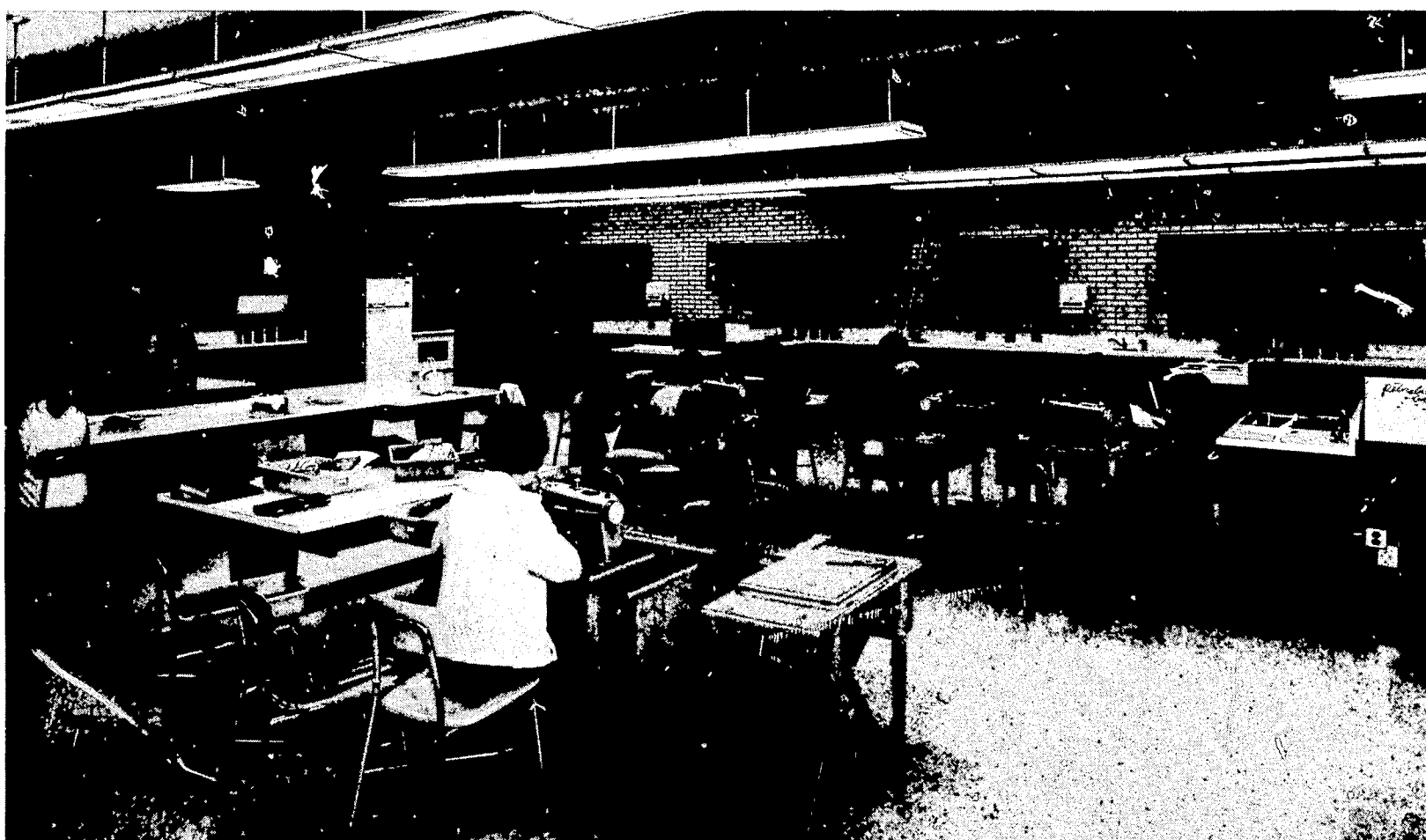


Physical facilities have been designed to avoid being a limiting factor for the utilization of methodology and scheduling practice. Some operative partitions are provided for large class group instruction. Flexible scheduling areas are included in the Auditorium, Gymnasium and Little Theatre. Access to events held in the Gymnasium, Dining and Auditorium areas are easily reached from the adjacent parking.





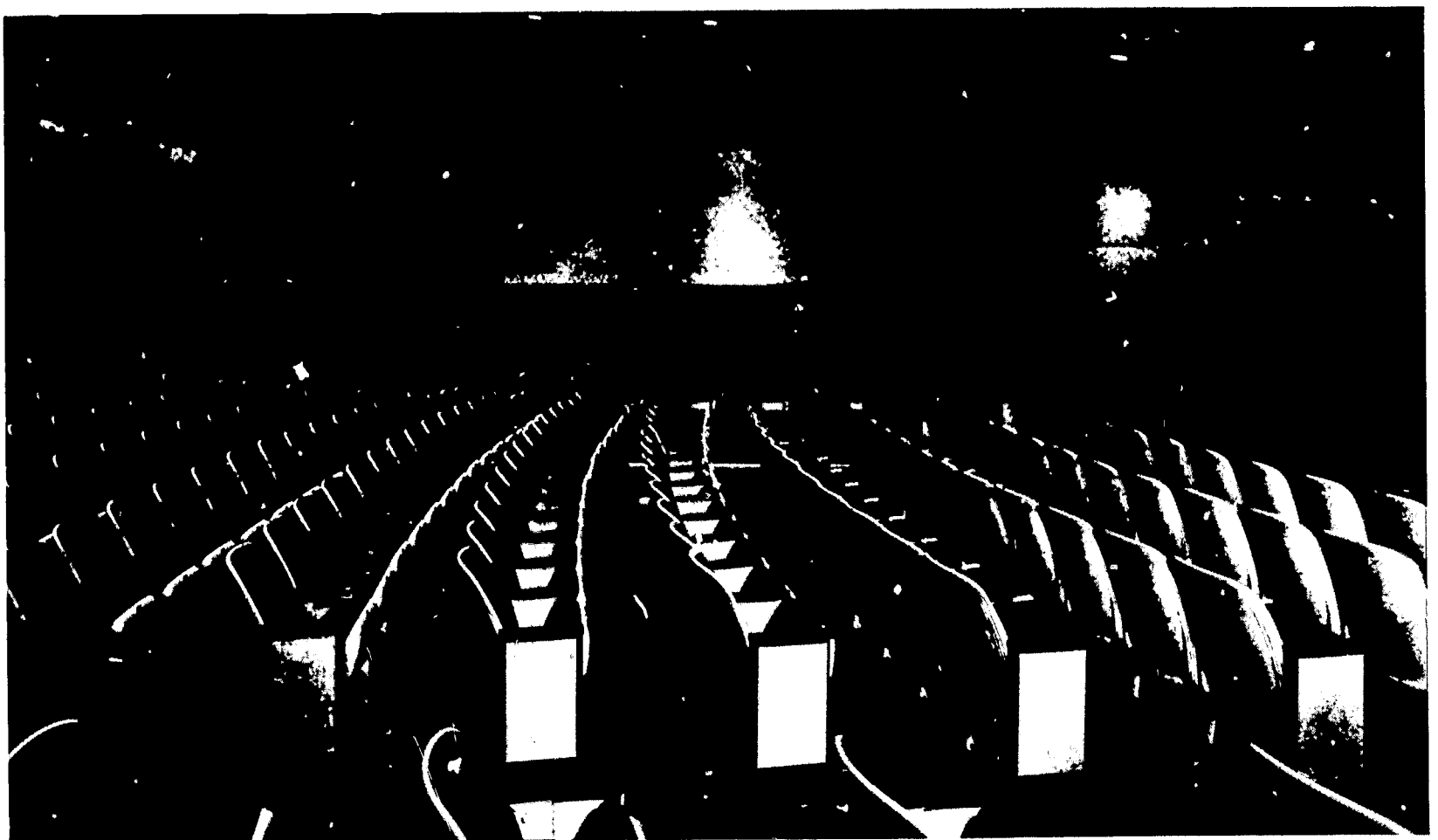
As this Instructional Materials Library view shows, the permanent bearing walls are of Sudan Ivory brick with laminated wood beams in varied stains. Flooring is of vinyl tile.



Homemaking Room is adjacent to Main Dining Room for multiple usage of faculty



Full-size Gymnasium has sound-proof door with roll-around bleachers for activity observation at balcony.



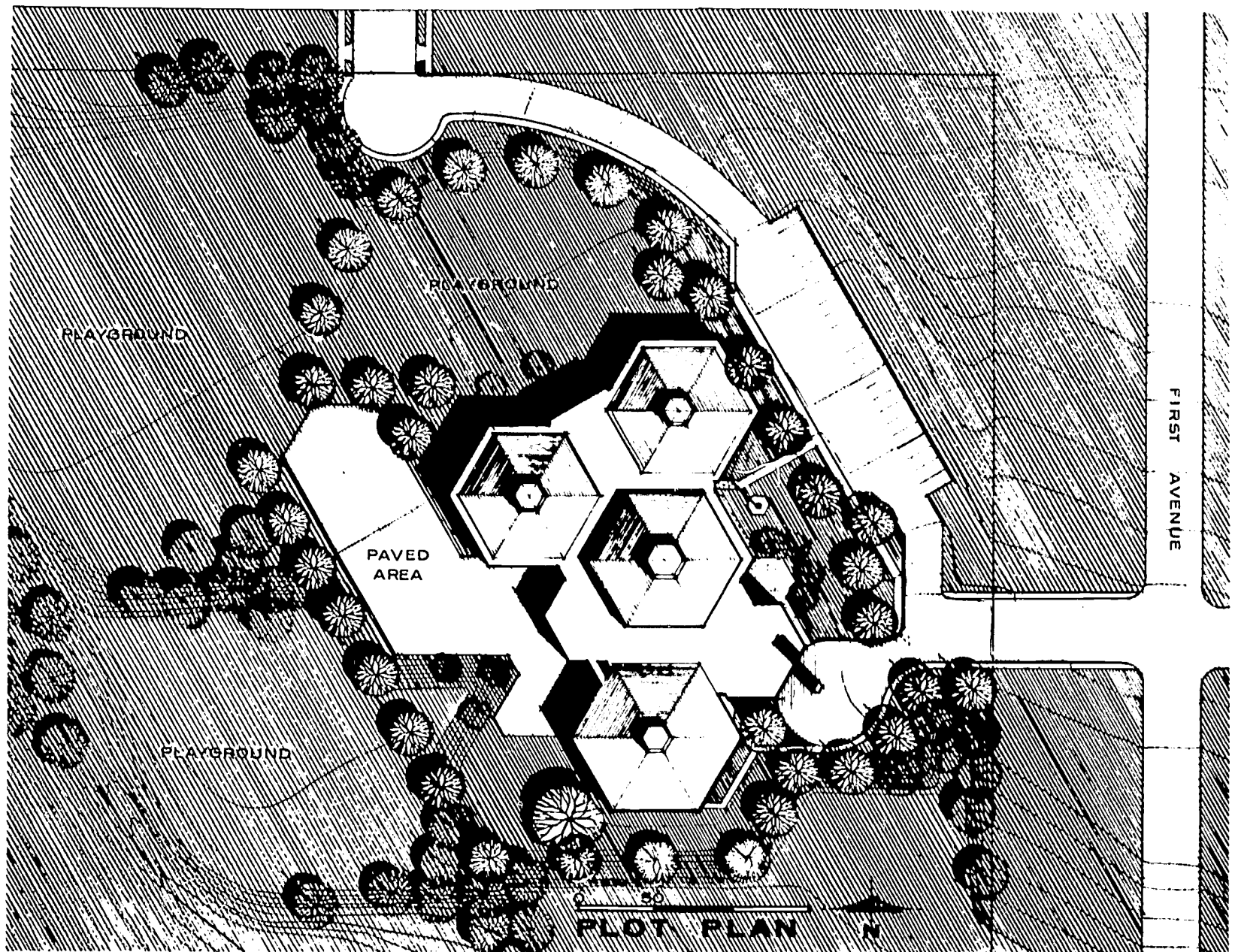
Proscenium is of colorful hard plaster, for sound reinforcement, with sound absorptive materials as required.

SALLY MAURO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Carbon County, Utah

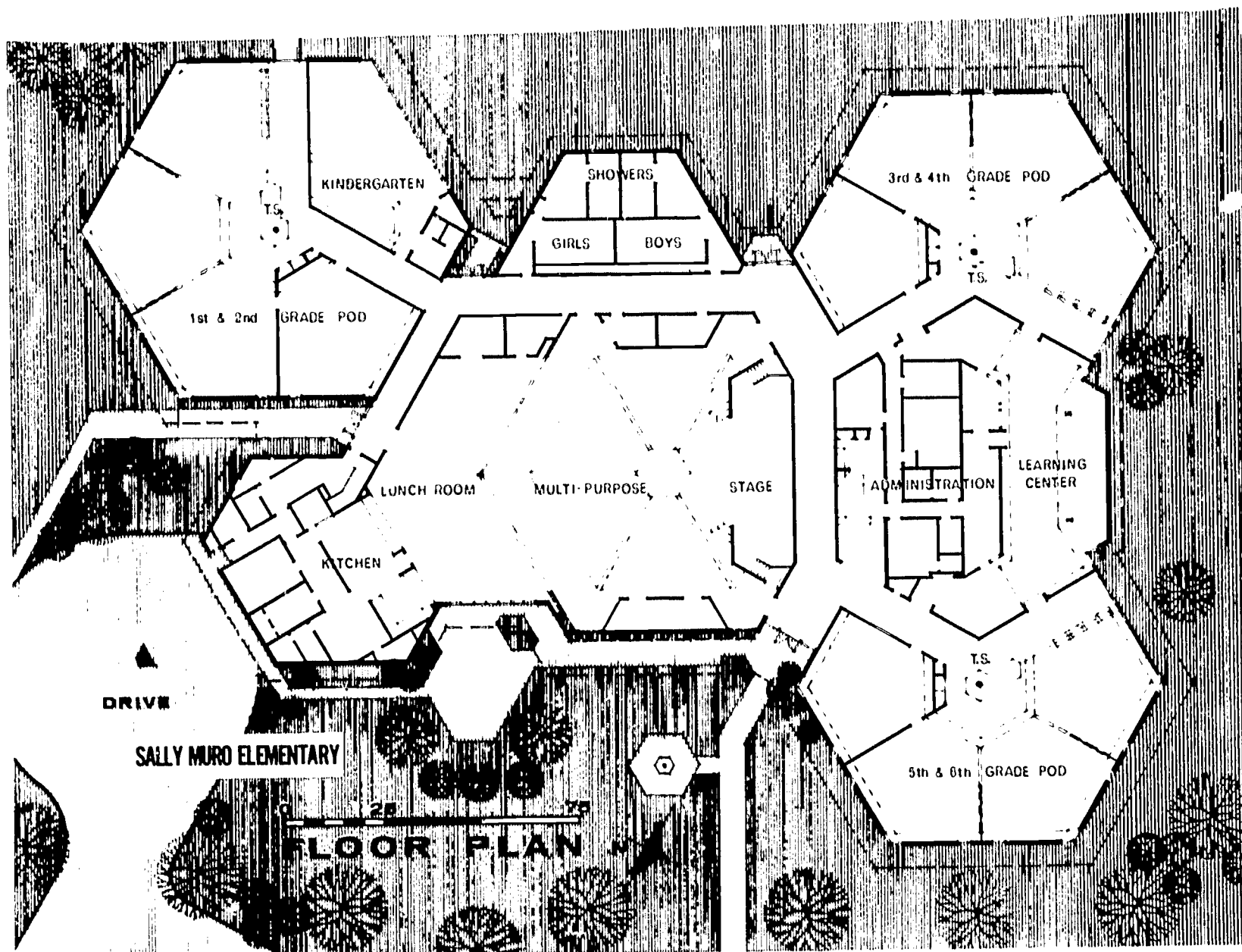


Completed 1966

CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
J. GRANT KILFOGLE, Superintendent
EDWARDS AND DANIELS, Architects



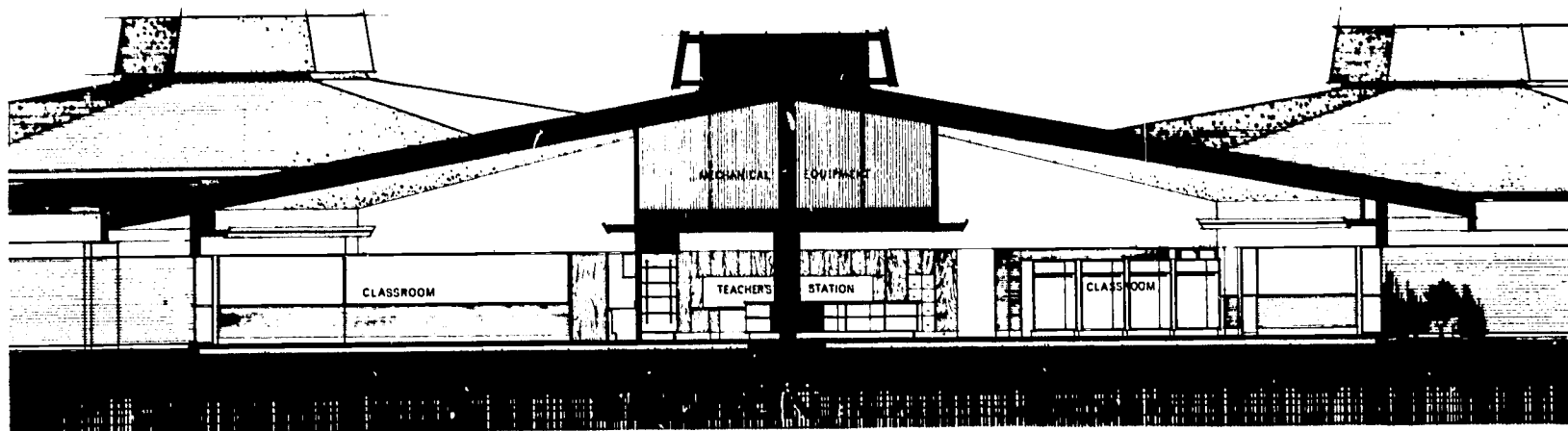
The Sally Mauro School frontage adjoins a residential area and the play areas at the rear and sides are at the base of a bluff which rises sharply above the school. These factors were instrumental in developing a clustered residential scale to the school.



This elementary school was built for a school district composed of small rural towns in one of Utah's mining areas.

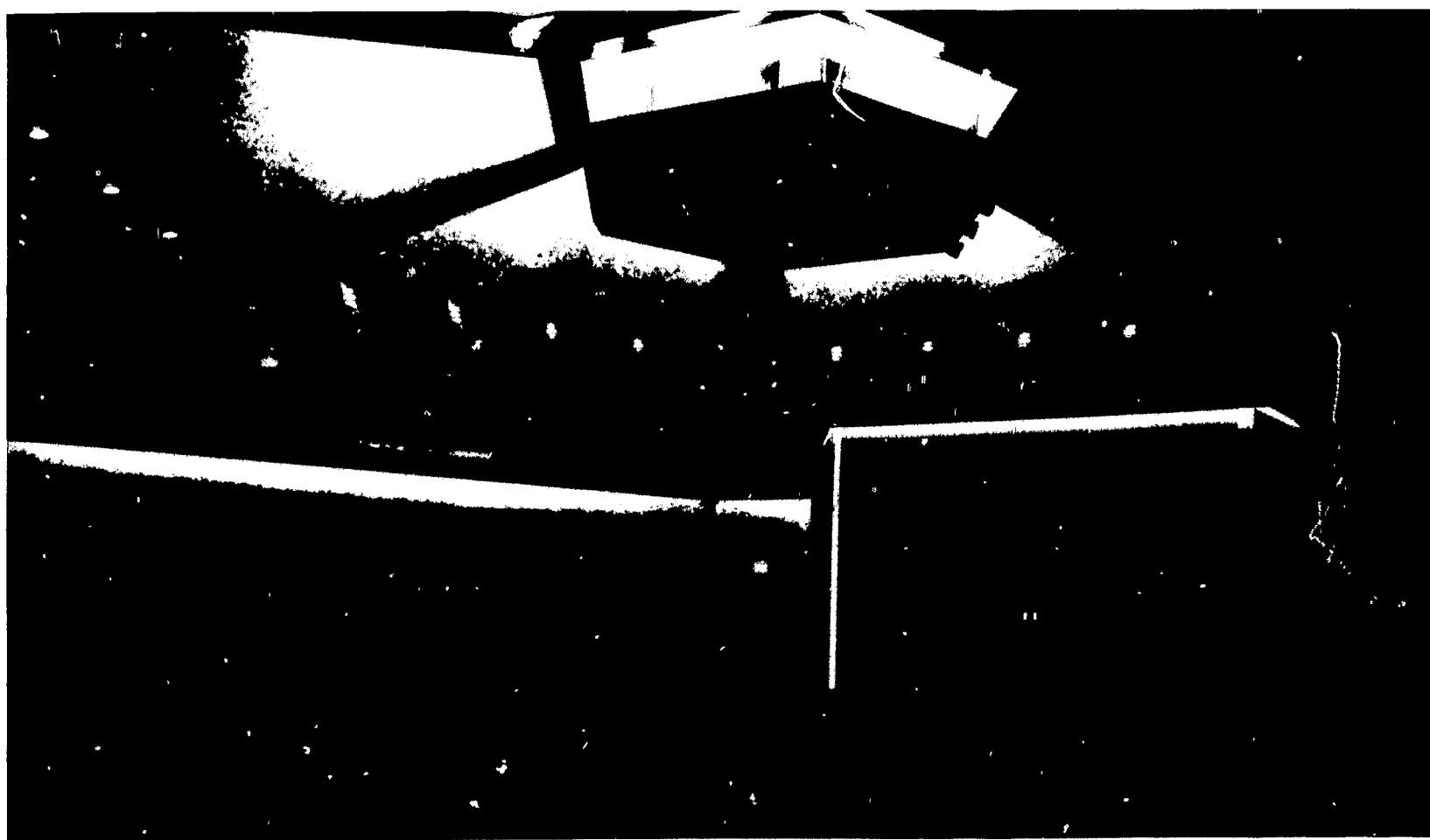
The facilities were divided into satellite academic areas of flexible plan clustered around a central activity area of the multi-purpose room and cafeteria. The academic areas were created to allow various size groupings and student-teacher relationships.

The general construction of the building is concrete slab on grade, exterior masonry walls, radiating steel beams, concrete columns, and prefabricated trussed wood and metal roof joints. Interior wood stud partitions are held to a minimum and are generally non-bearing for further flexibility. The mechanical system is a multi-zone unit placed on the roof of each pod with the heating source being a central boiler room.

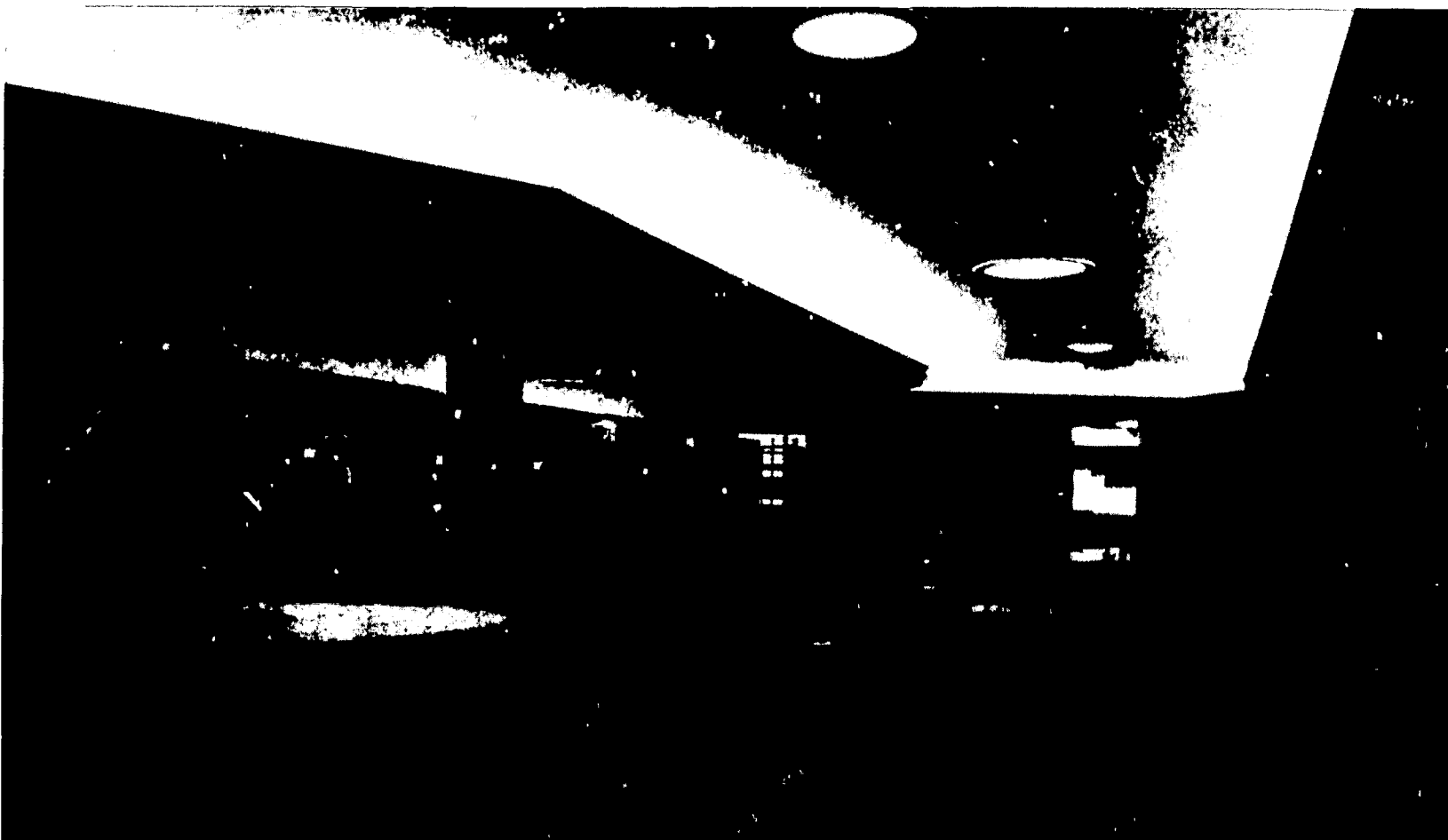




Typical pod showing individual class instruction



Multipurpose and Auditorium Area.

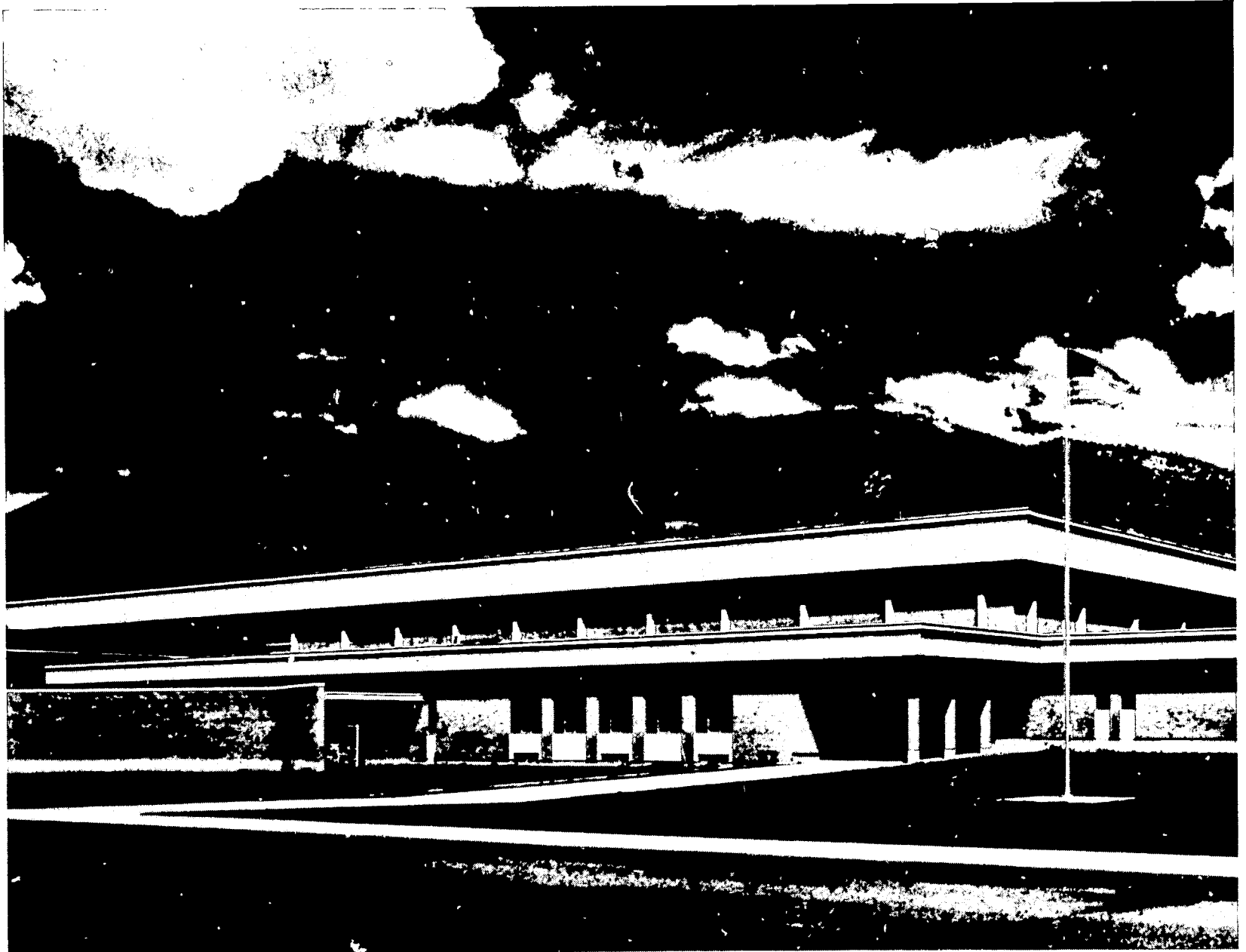


Instructional Media Center.



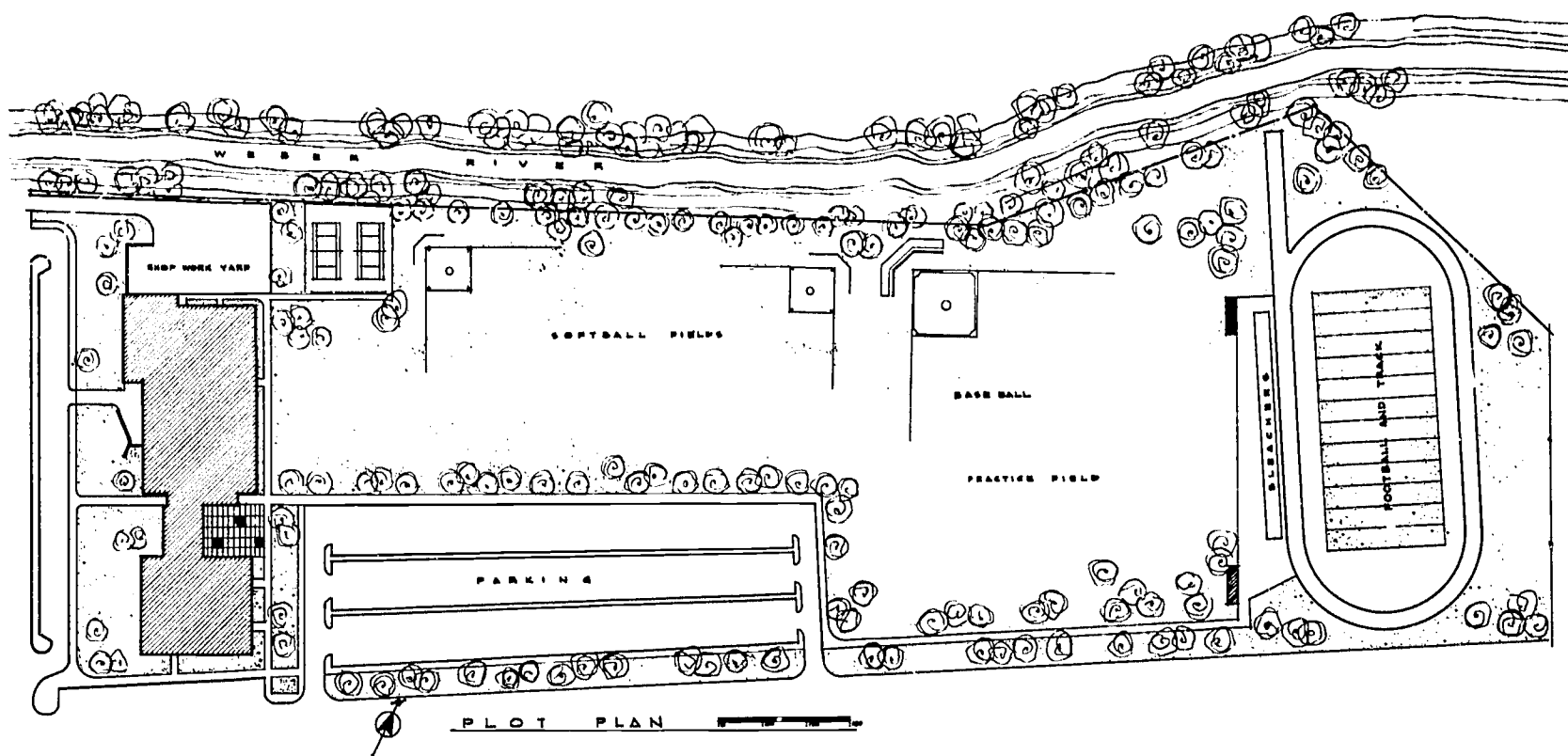
Typical pod showing team teaching.

MORGAN JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Morgan, Utah

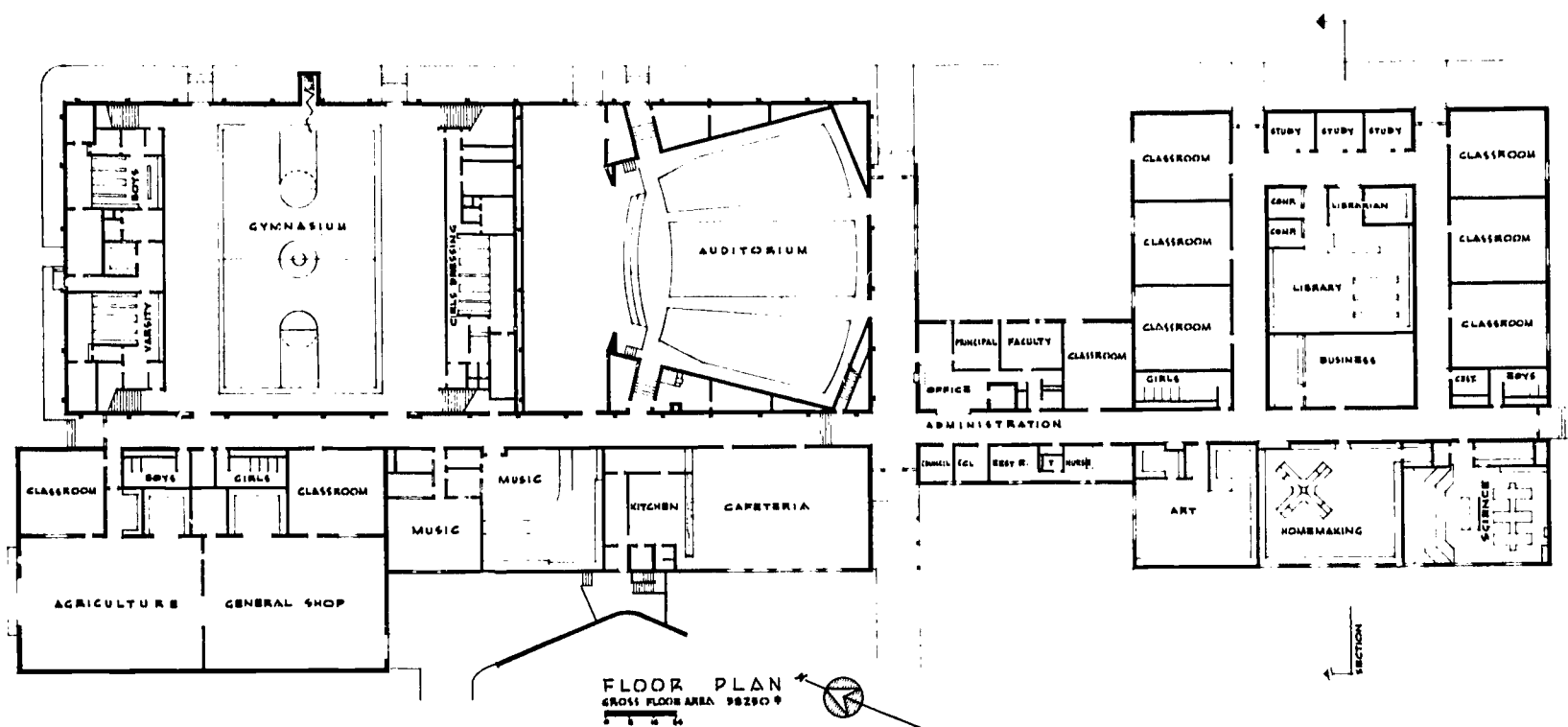


Completed 1966

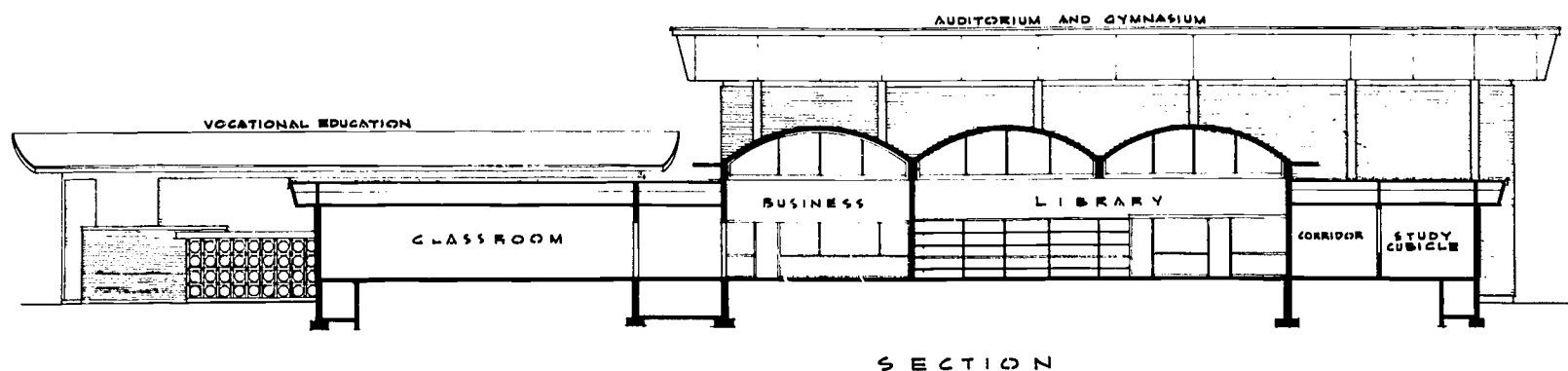
MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
LOUIS W. CHRISTENSEN, Superintendent
WILLIAM ROWE SMITH, A.I.A., Architect

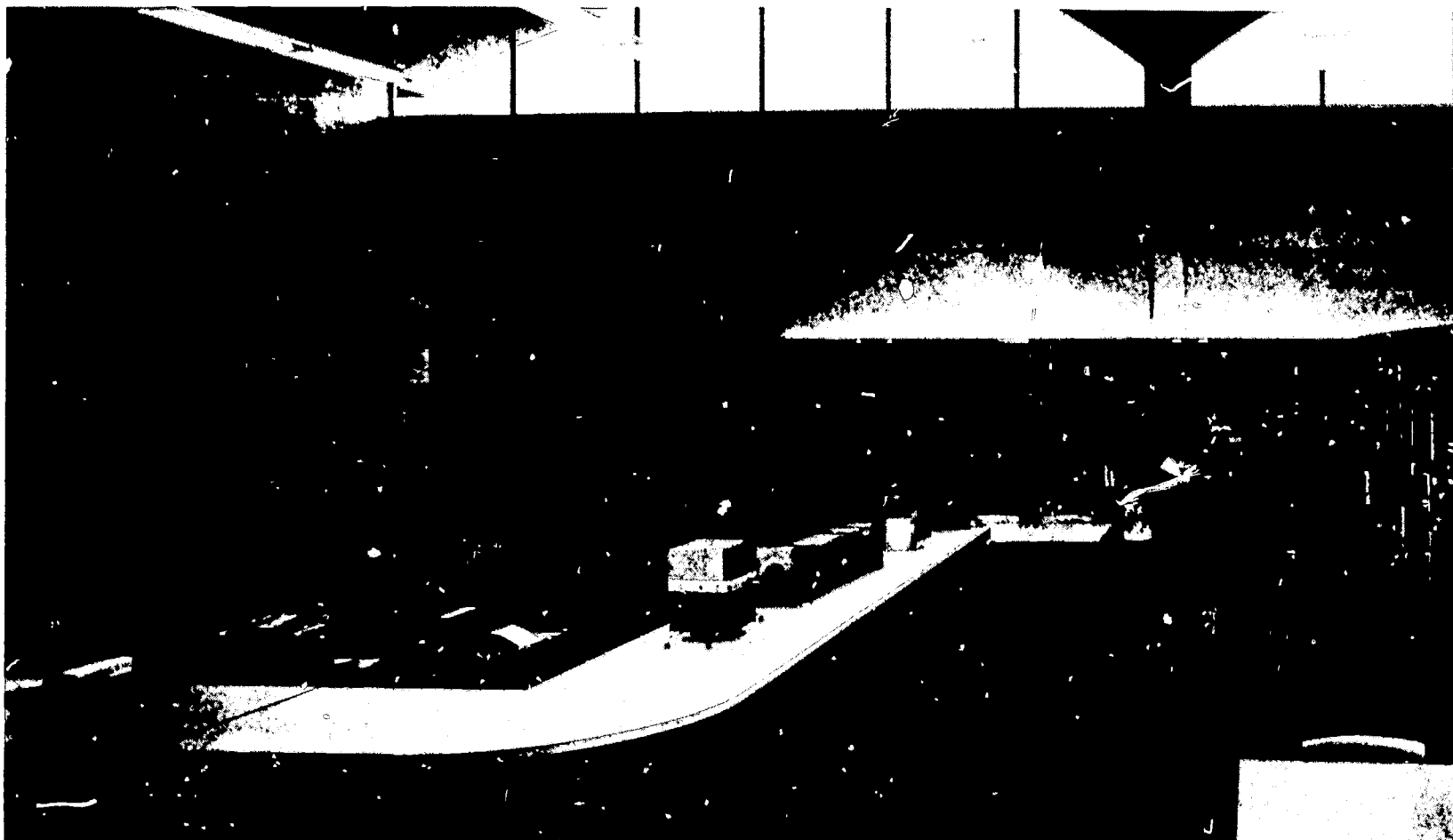


The Morgan High School is oriented on a forty-acre plot paralleling the Weber River. In locating the building, consideration was given to the view of the valley and mountains which surround Morgan. The rather severe climate influenced the compact plan with enclosed circulation to all areas. The materials used were kept simple in character and used in large contrasting plans to harmonize with the mountains and river setting.

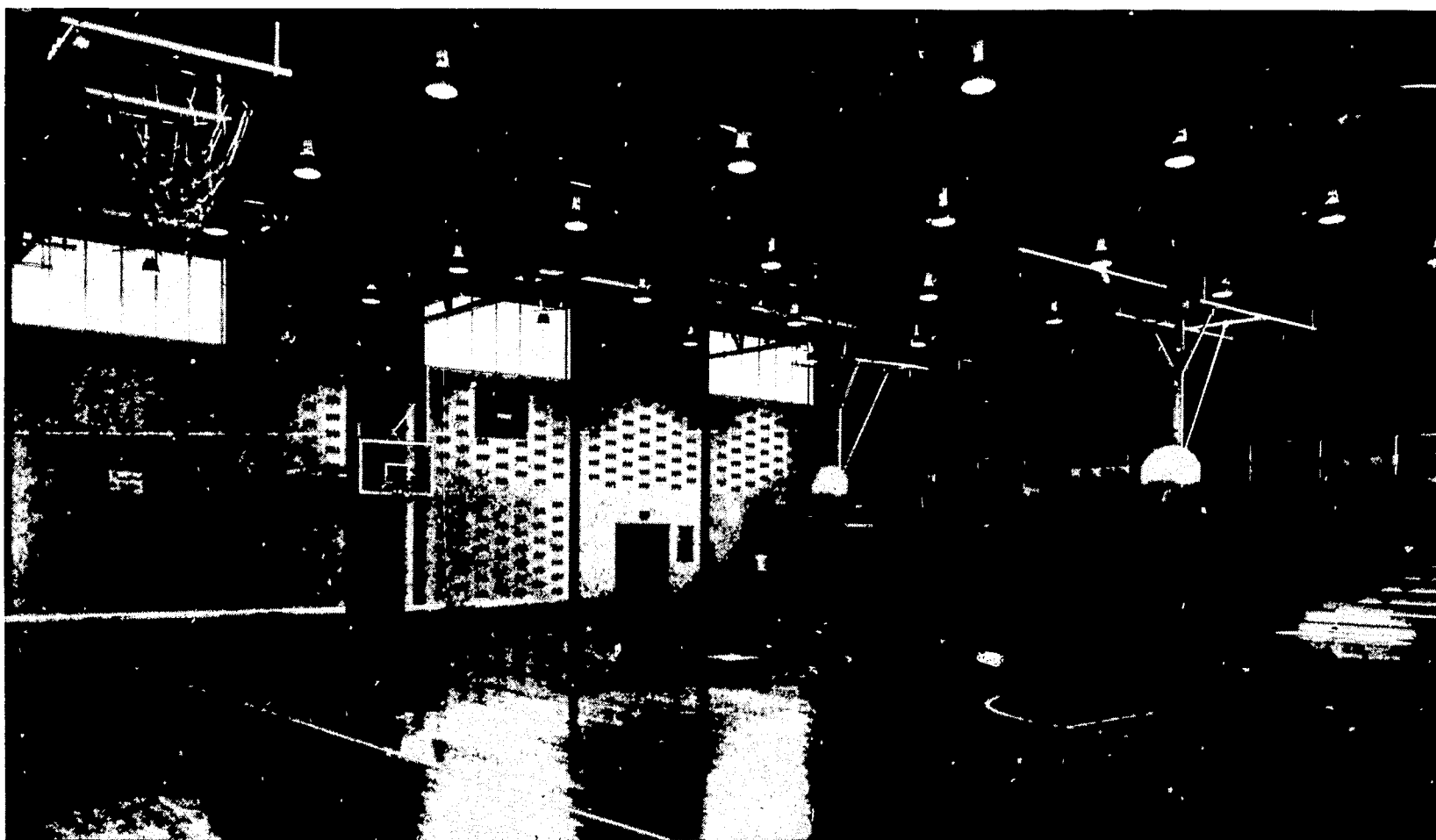


The small high school, offering facilities for a complete curriculum, presents the most challenging design problem in school plant planning. The Morgan High School met this challenge with a compact scheme, orienting each department in its proper relationship and in its overall relationship to the total scheme. The Administration Area is located in the center of the school plant and immediately accessible to anyone entering the School. Humanities encircle the Library, with Science, Homemaking, and Art adjacent and interrelated to the Library, Research and Study areas. At the opposite end of the plant are located the active and noisy departments. There is a feeling of openness, gaiety, and color within the School which creates a pleasant 'young people' mood, rich in spirit, growth and learning.

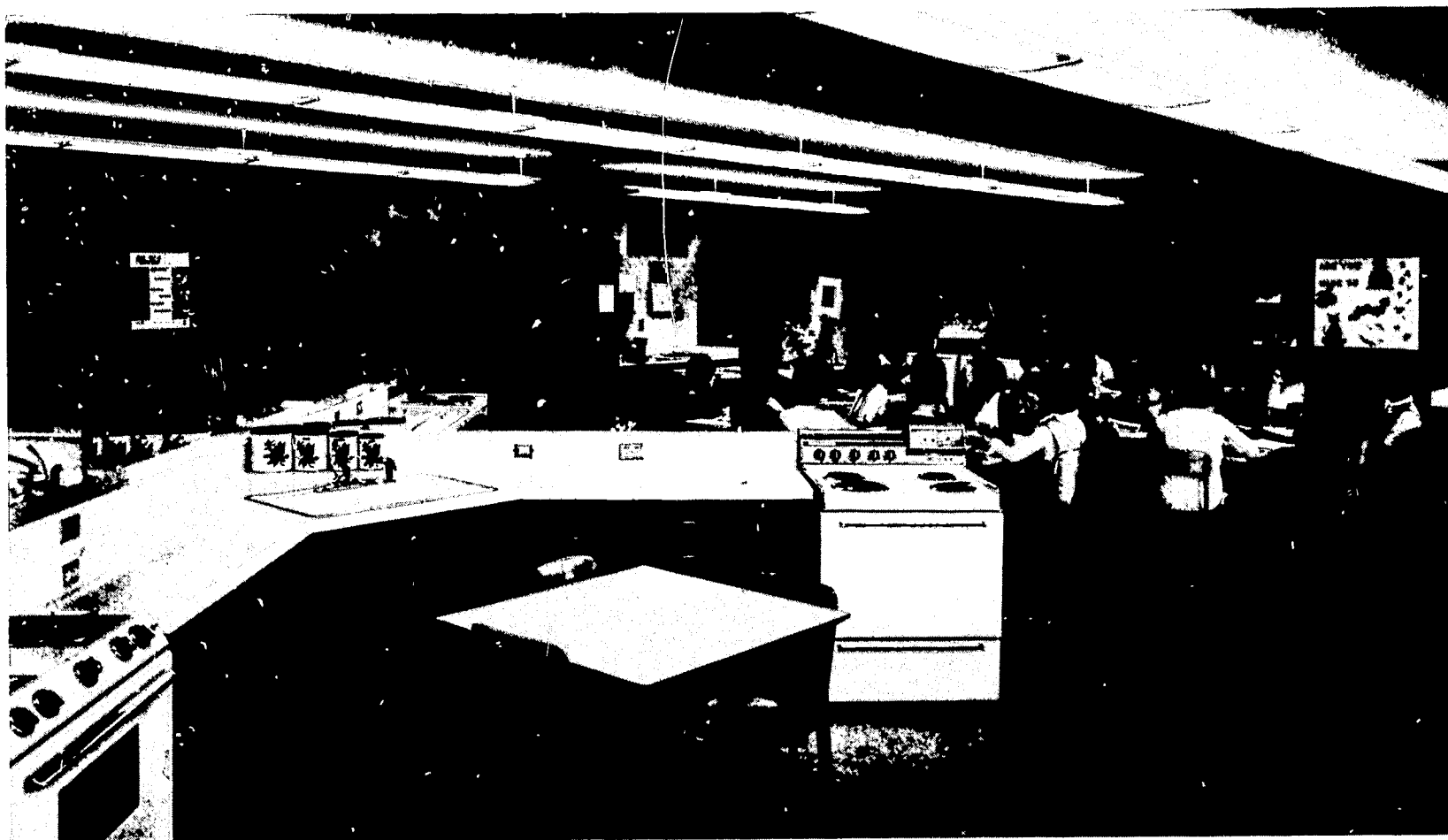




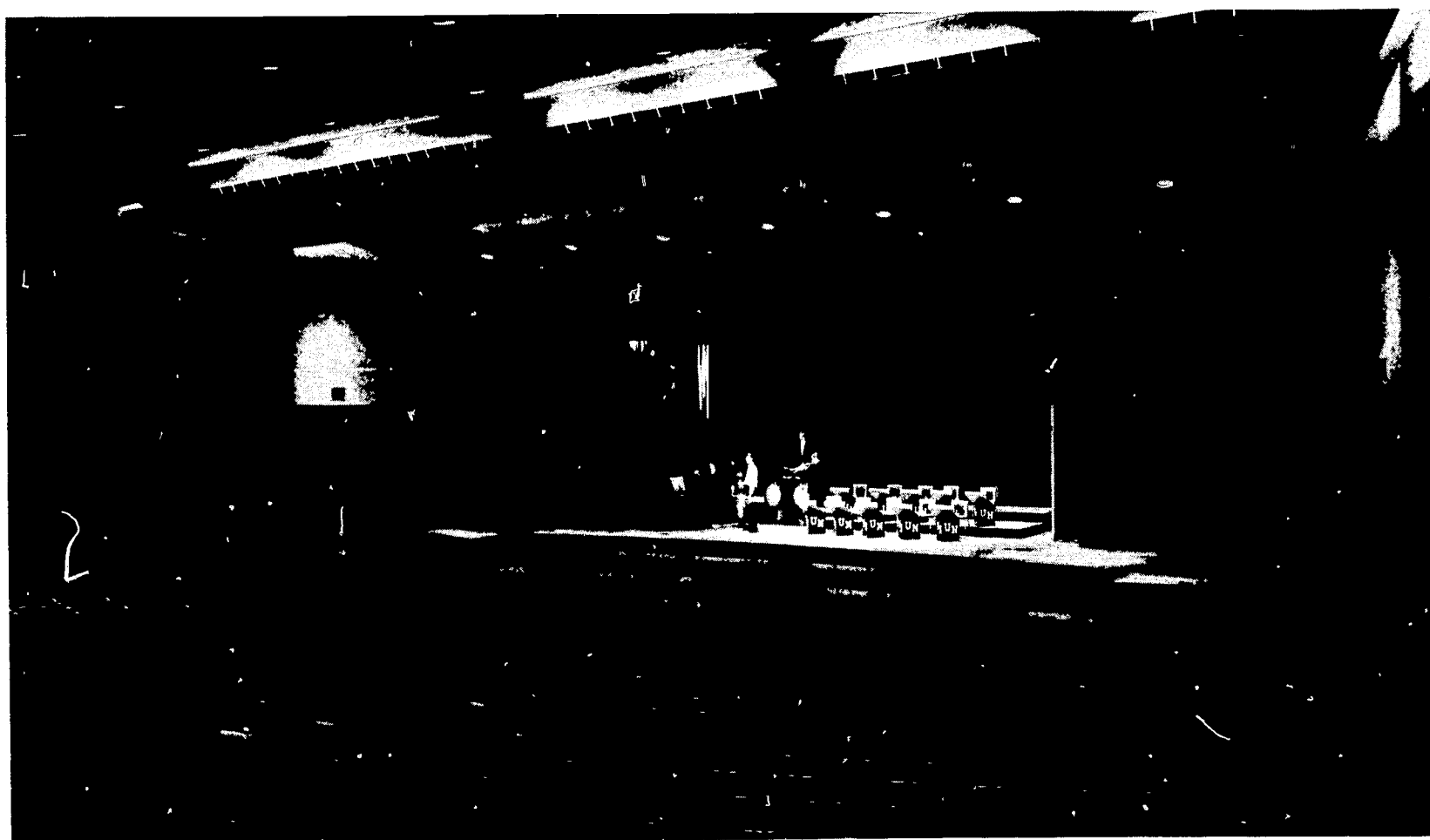
Bright, cheerful Library conducive to study



View of Gymnasium. Note acoustic treatment on walls and ceiling.



Cheerful atmosphere for young homemakers



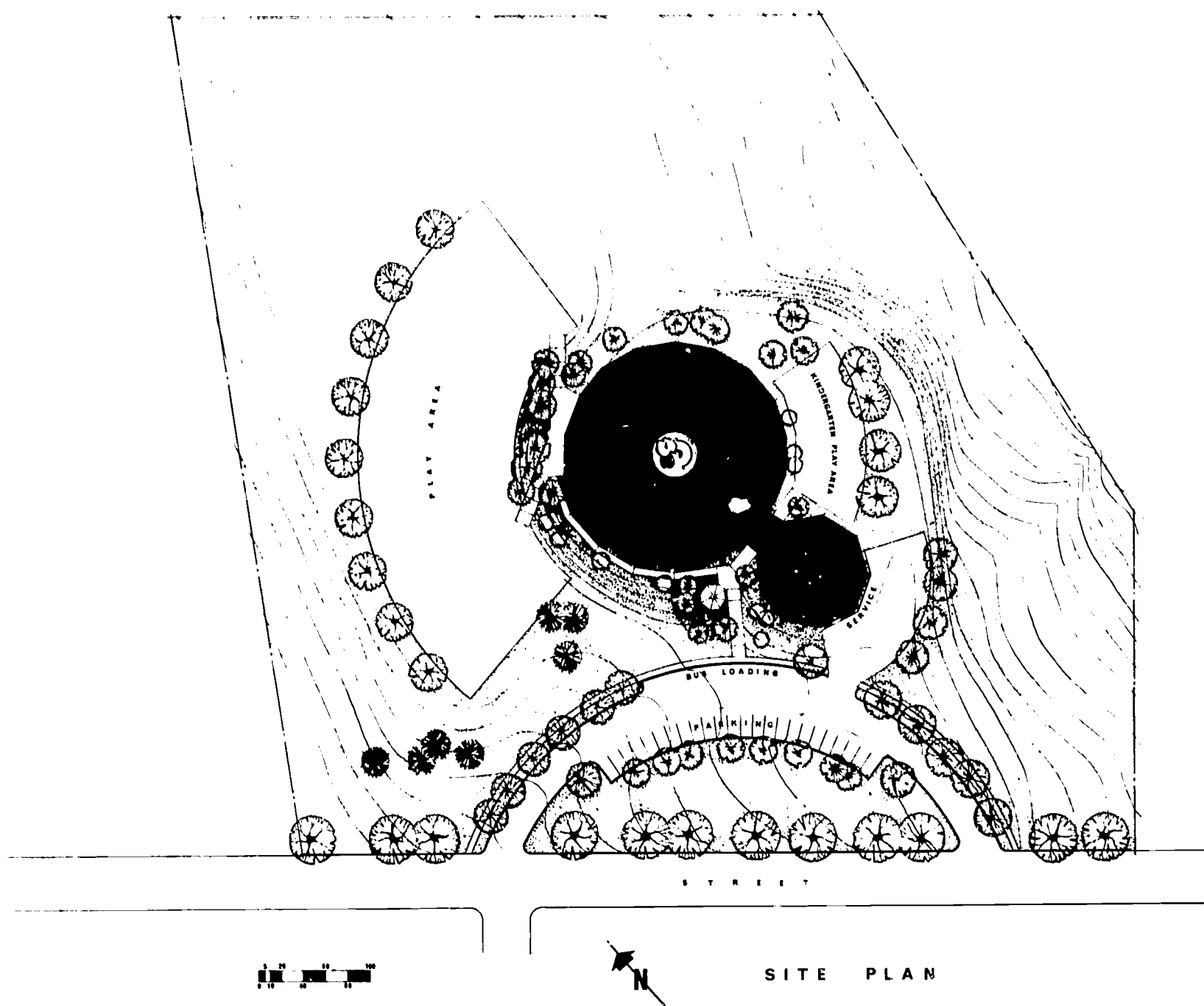
Ensemble rehearsal on Stage preparing for assembly

EAST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Tooele, Utah

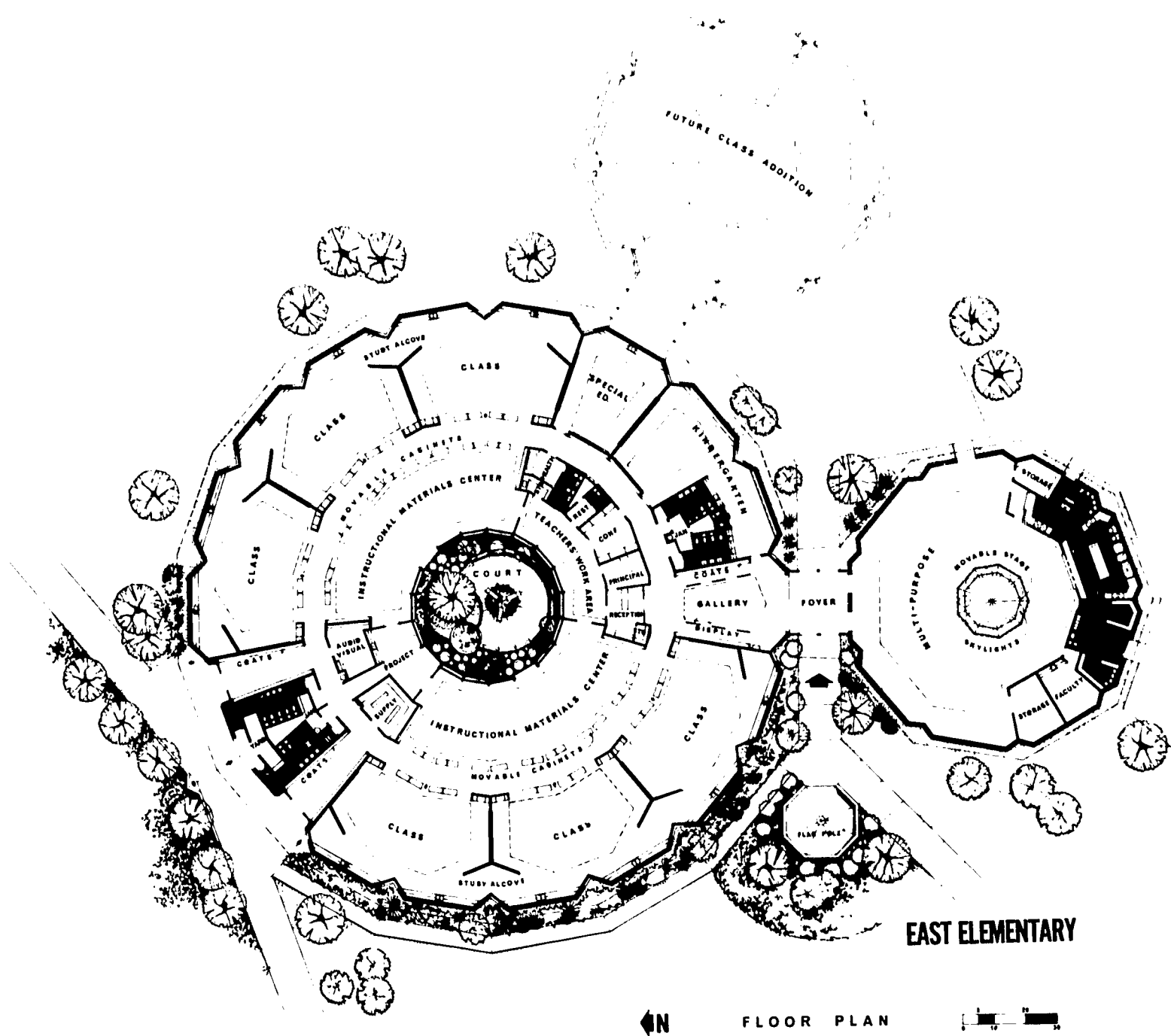


Completed 1966

TOOELE BOARD OF EDUCATION
CURTIS VAN ALFEN, Superintendent
SCOTT, LOUIE & BROWNING, Architects and Engineers



This school consisting of two circular units, is set on a shelf cut into the slope of the hilly site. The interior spaces radiate out from the central court to all the group teaching spaces with the instructional materials center in between.

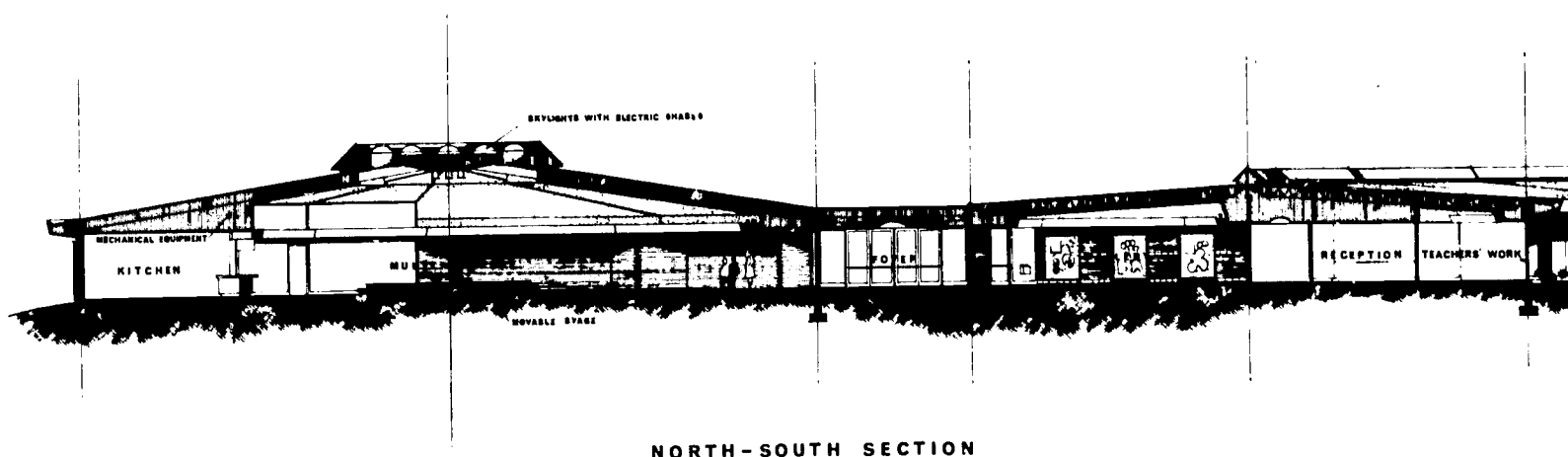


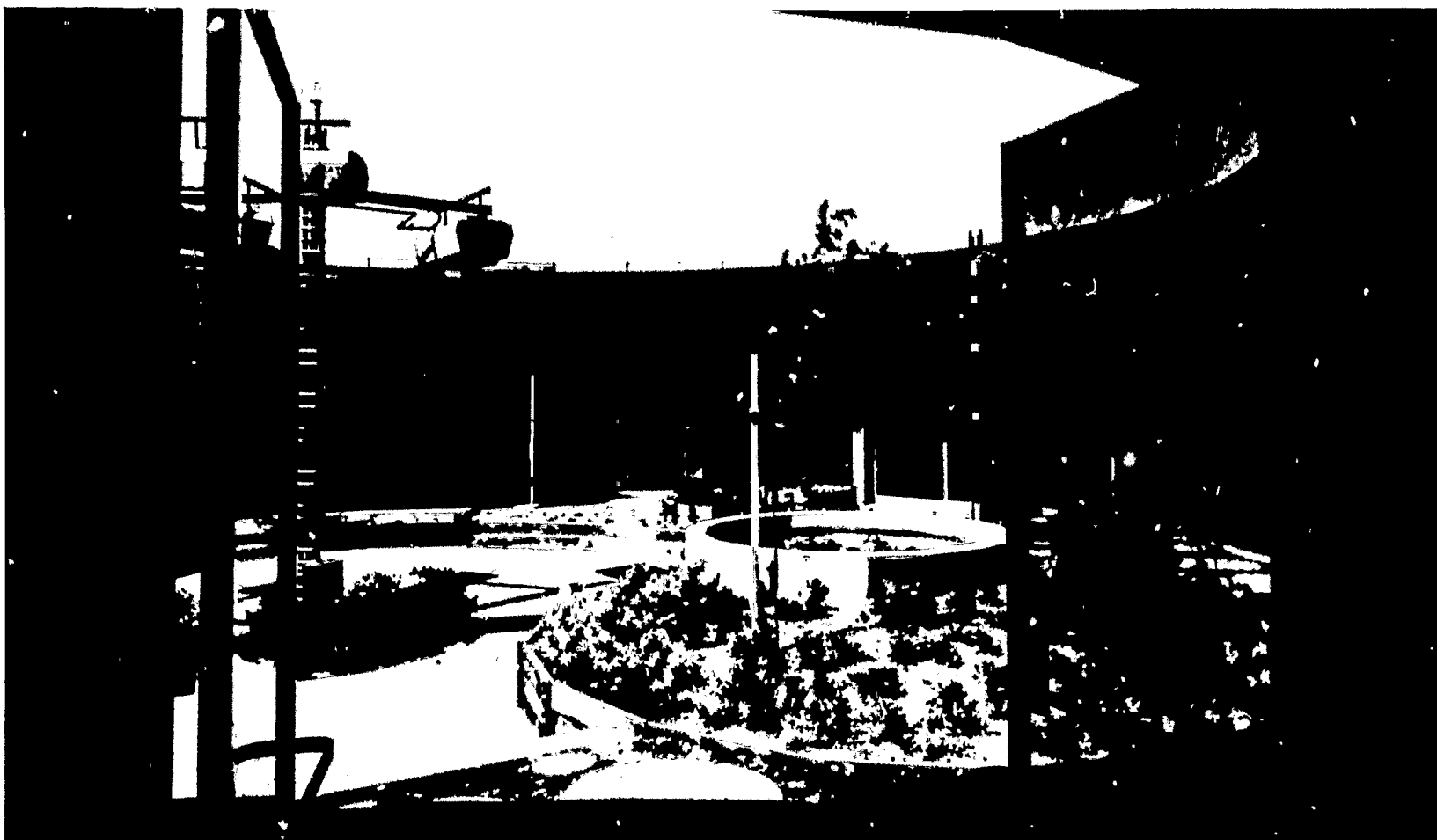
The Tooele School Board called for a building which would "get out of the way" of the educational program. The flexibility designed into this building is such that it can house a traditional program, or a program of flexible teacher utilization concepts; as well as one which can place greater emphasis on the individual child.

The scheme evolved from the team teaching program and from the requirement that each student be provided direct access to the instructional

materials center (IMC) and that the advantages of the IMC be available directly to all classrooms.

The outdoor court will be developed into a science area with various possibilities for providing first-hand experiences for students in elementary biology and botany. Planting beds radiantly heated with gas infra-red heaters will permit experimentation with plant growth unrestricted by freezing temperatures.

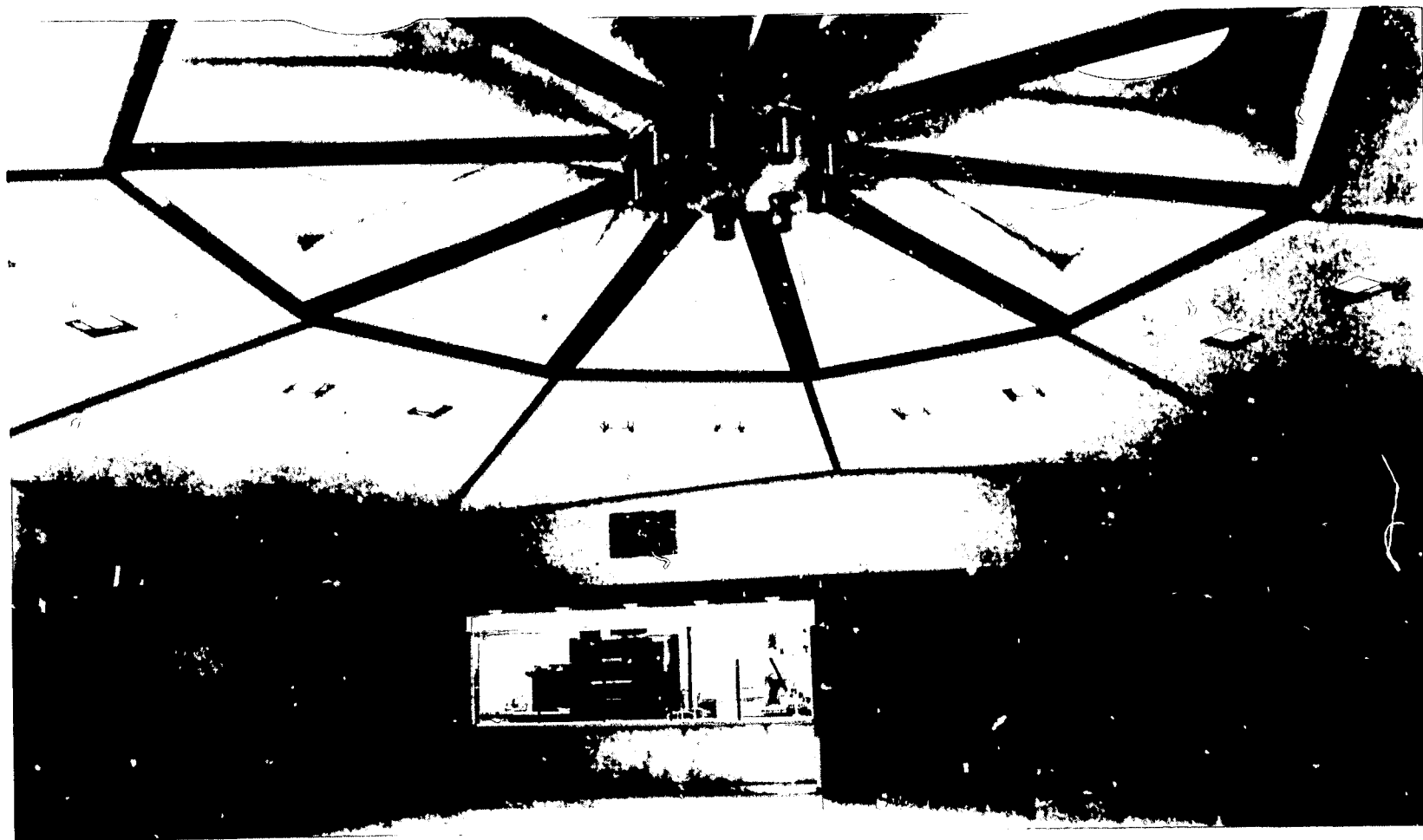




Outdoor teaching court. Gas radiant heat lamps, pool and planting beds combine to provide facility for outdoor science experimentation.



The instructional materials center is readily accessible from all the group teaching areas spaced around the perimeter of the building.



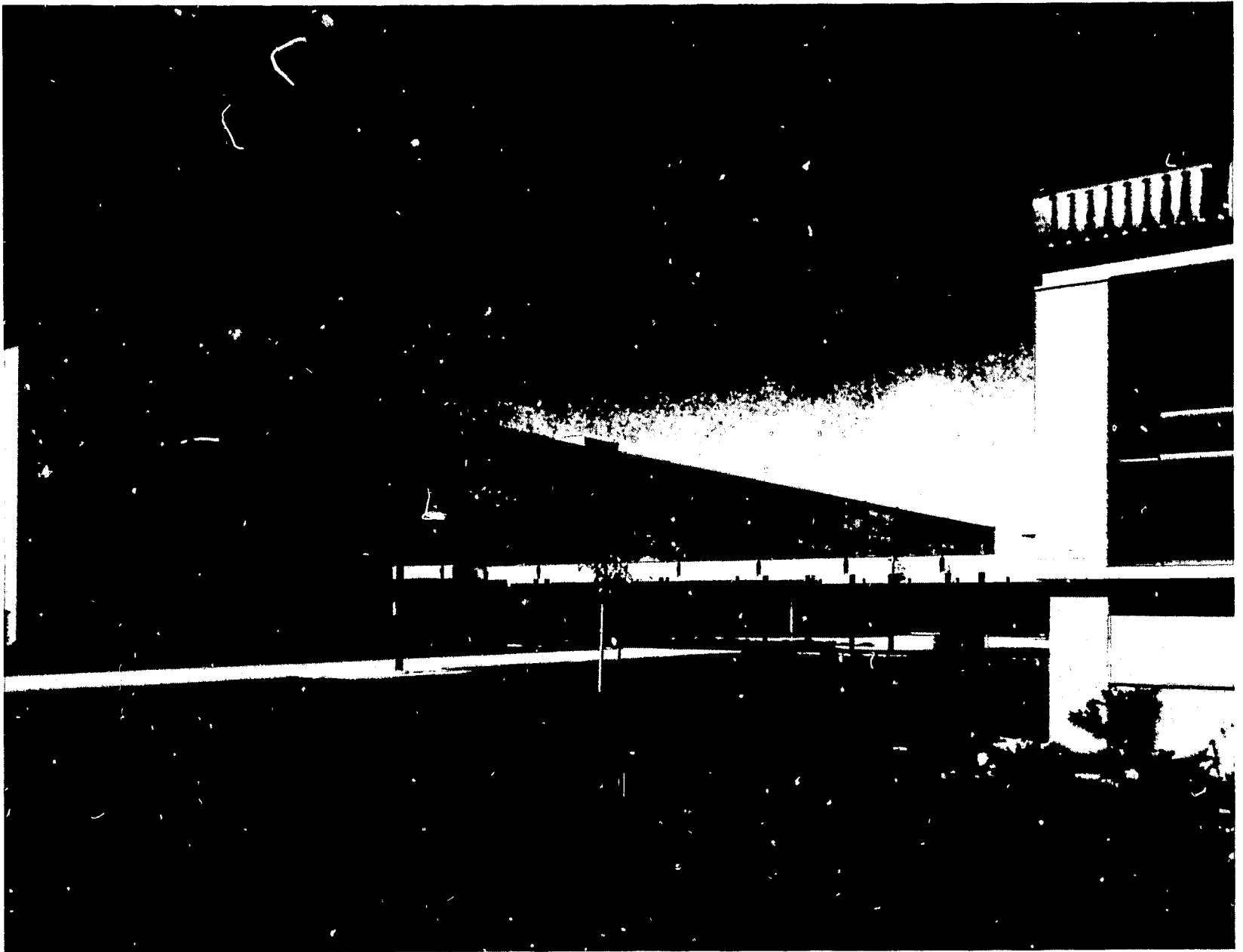
Skylighted multi-purpose room can be darkened by motorized shades. Portable stage (not shown) is made up in segments. These segments may be used individually throughout the room.



Study alcoves permit individualized instruction.

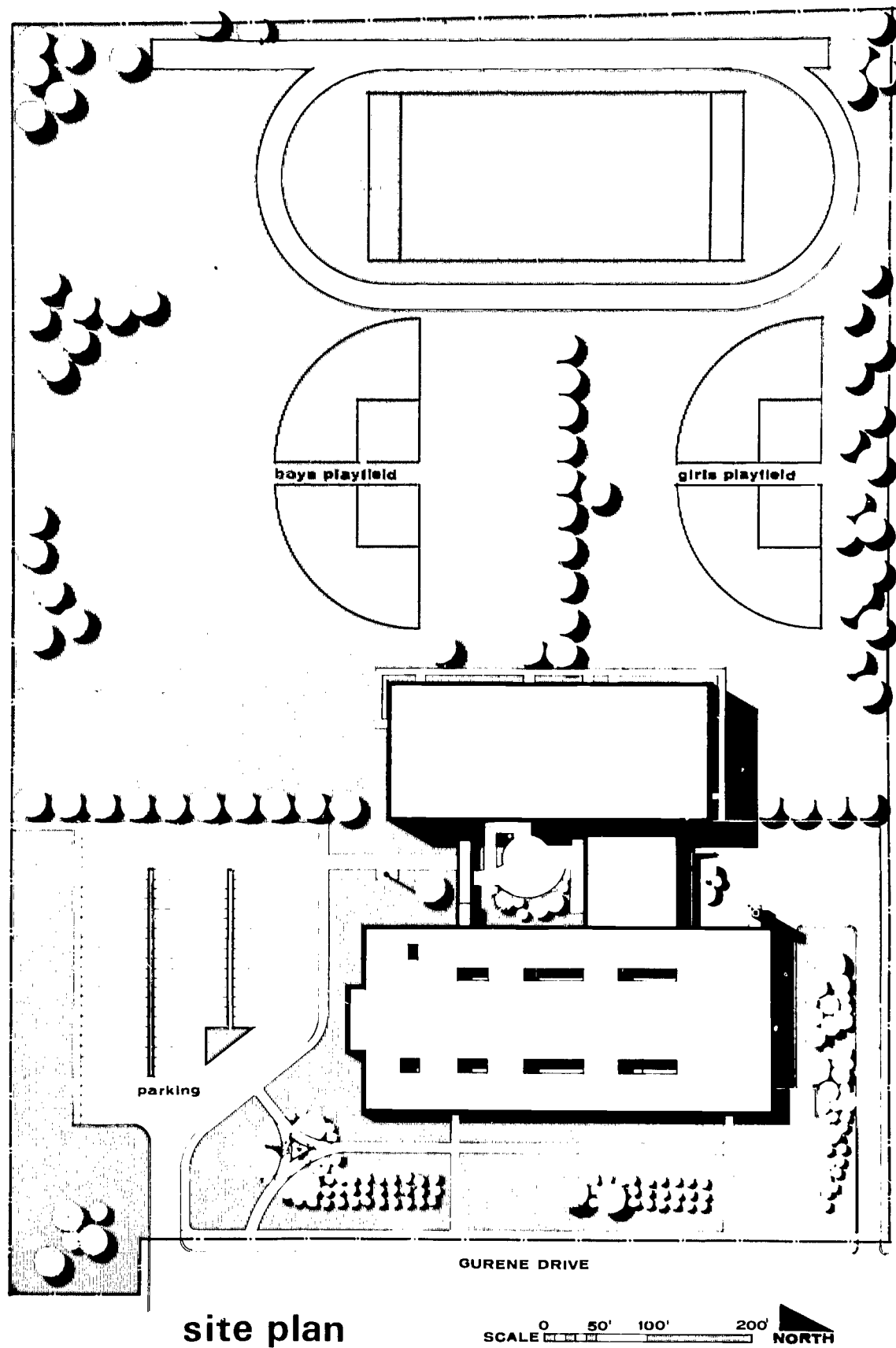
BONNEVILLE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

5330 Gurene Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah

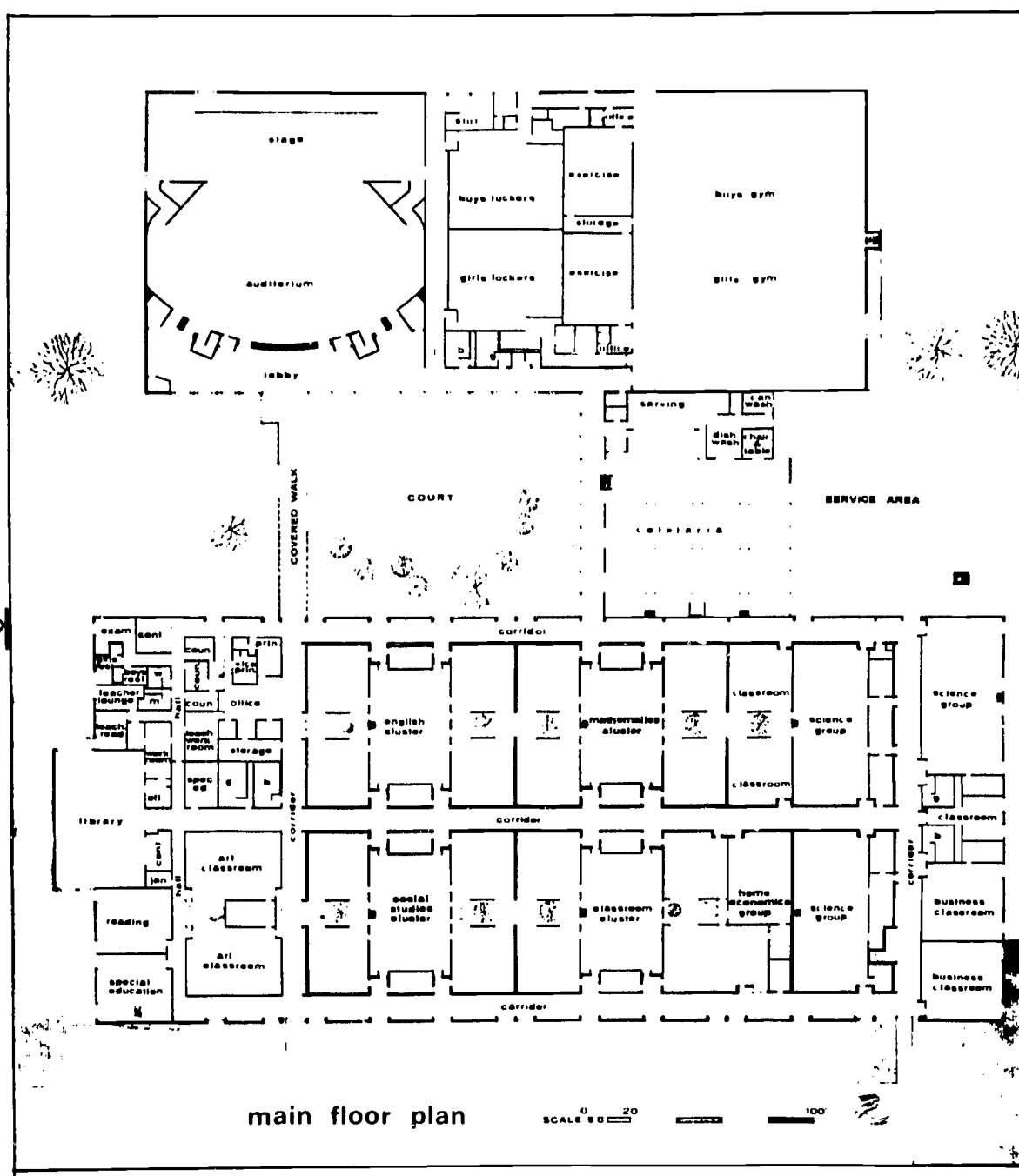


Completed 1964

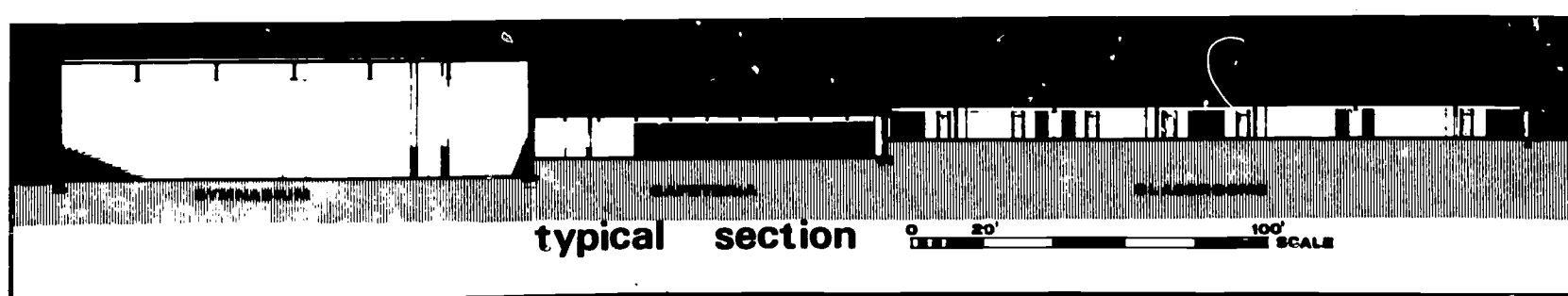
GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELMER J. HARTVIGSEN, Superintendent
EDWARDS & DANIELS, Architects



There were no special site problems; however, there was a rather distinct slope from west to east. This slope became an opportunity to place the academic area on the higher portion of the slope and the larger volumes on the lower area. The result was an ability to achieve a scale in the building which has become quite pleasant to the observer and the student.



The facilities were divided into an academic area and an activity or noisy area. The most important feature of the school was a development of a six-classroom cluster in the academic area. This cluster, as demonstrated on the drawings, was created to allow various size groupings and various teacher-student relationships. The groupings have been very versatile in practice and have allowed various teaching methods to be explored as the staff develops improvements or changes in teaching methods.





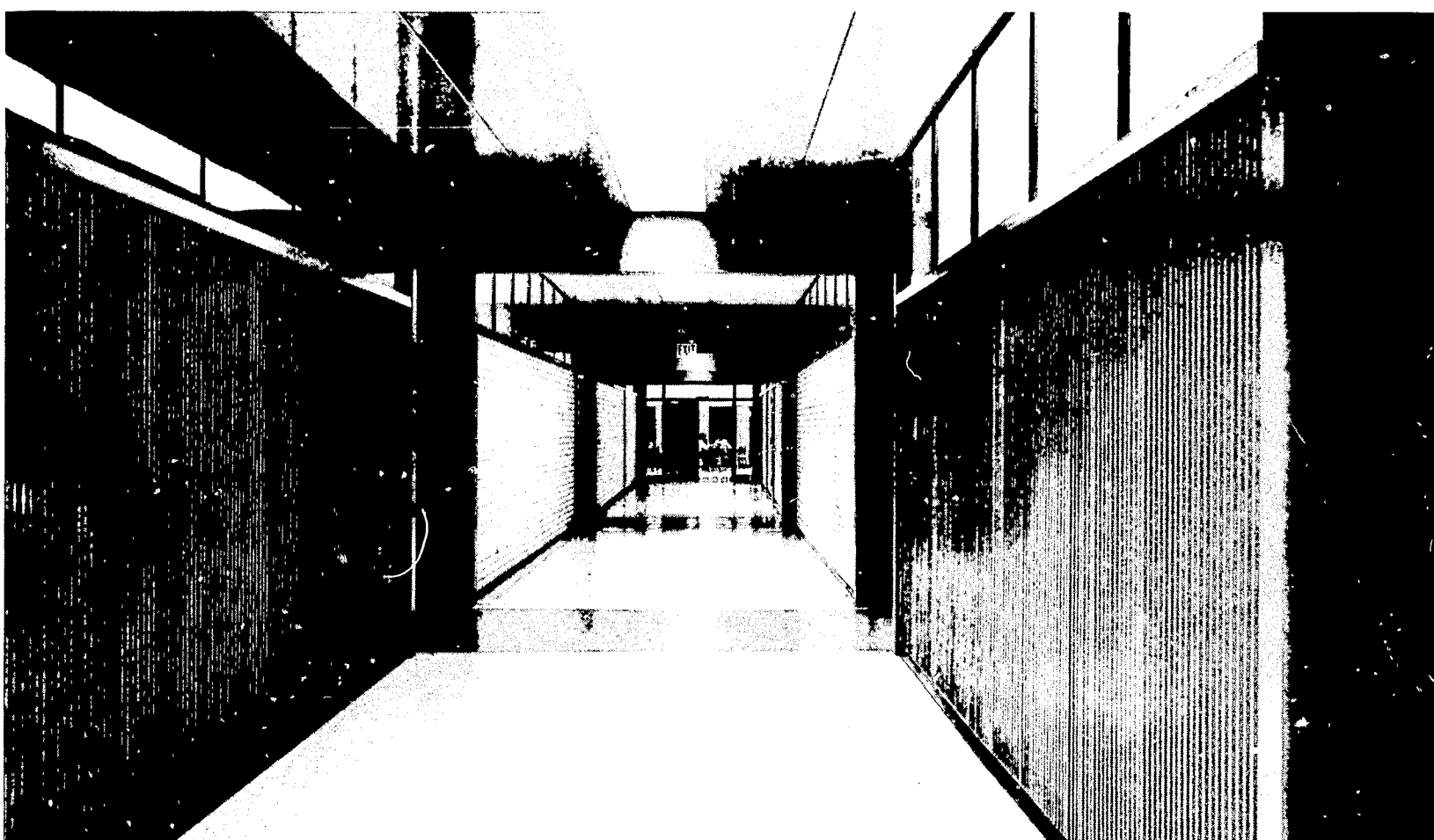
Expandable section of the English cluster



Gymnasium with electrically operated dividing door

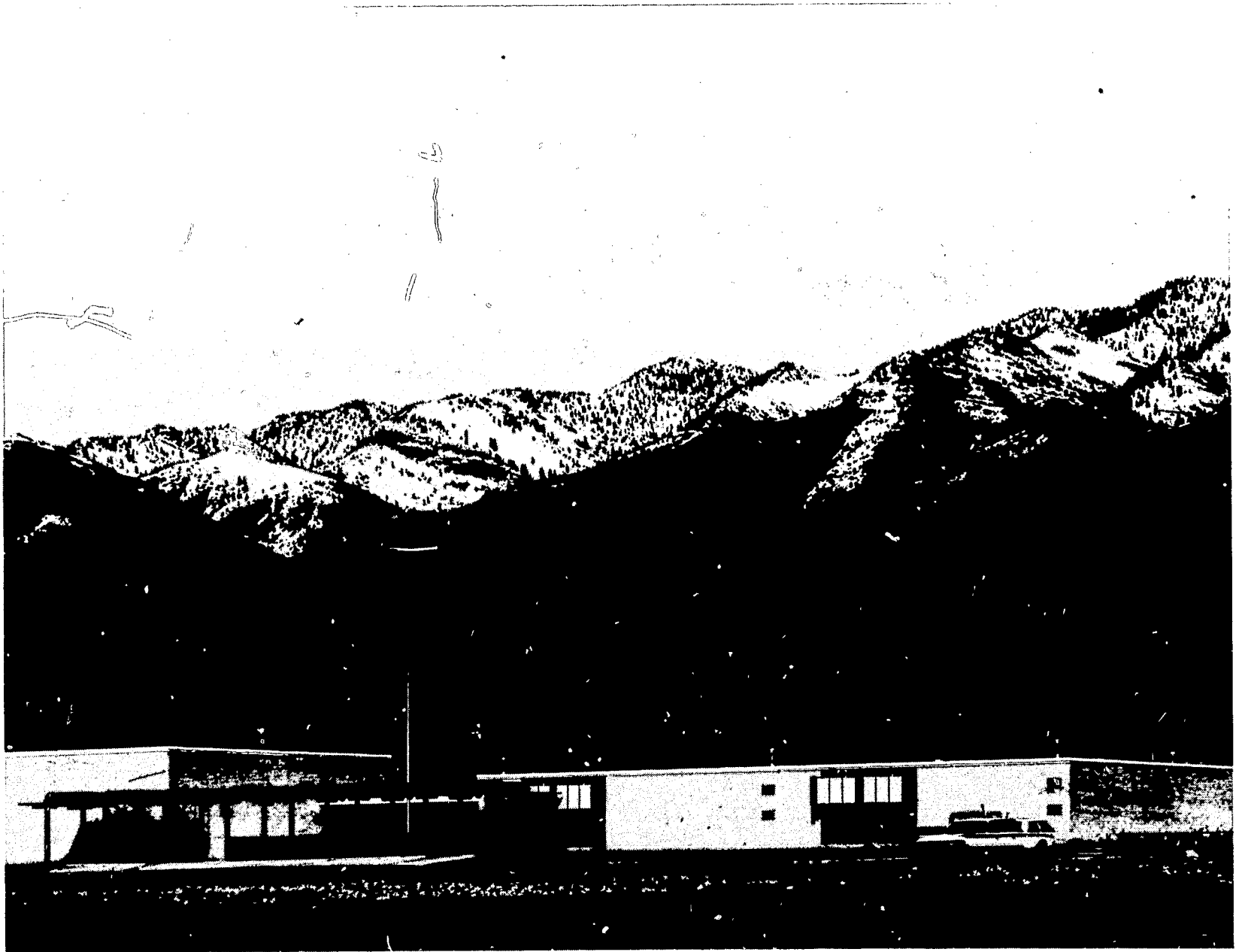


Removable wall for team teaching



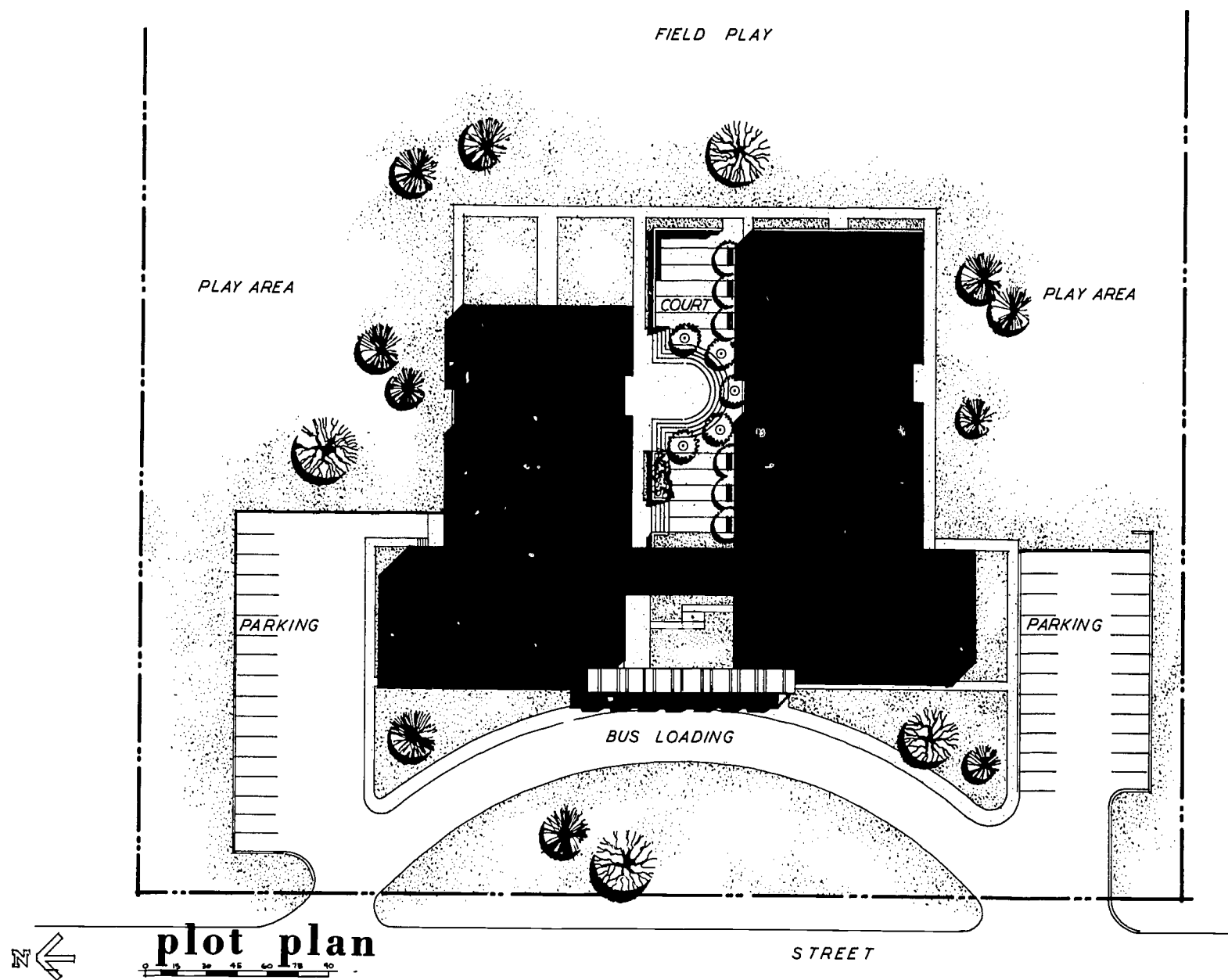
Central corridor leading to Resource Center

NORTH LOGAN-HYDE PARK ELEMENTARY
North Logan, Utah

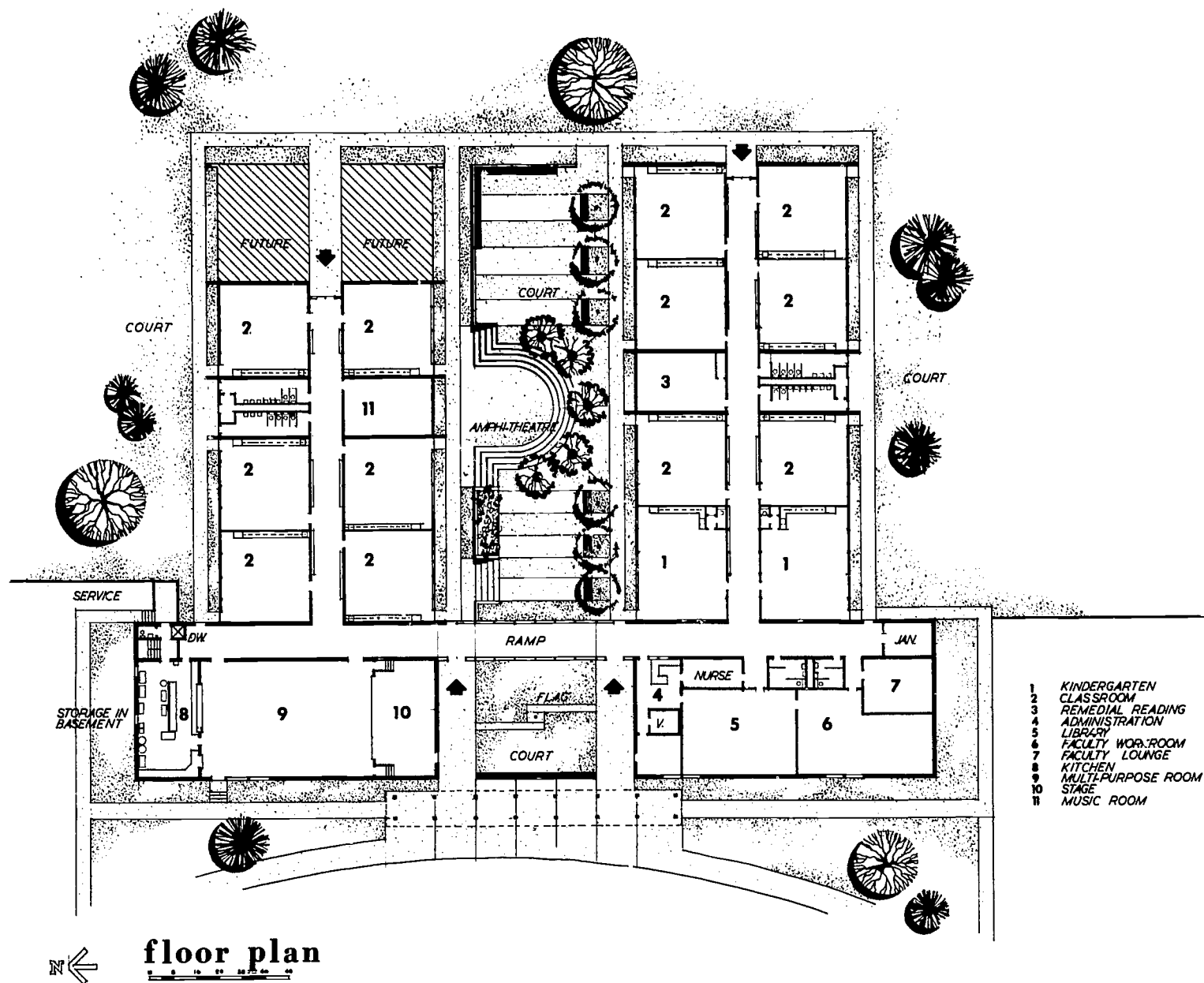


Completed 1966

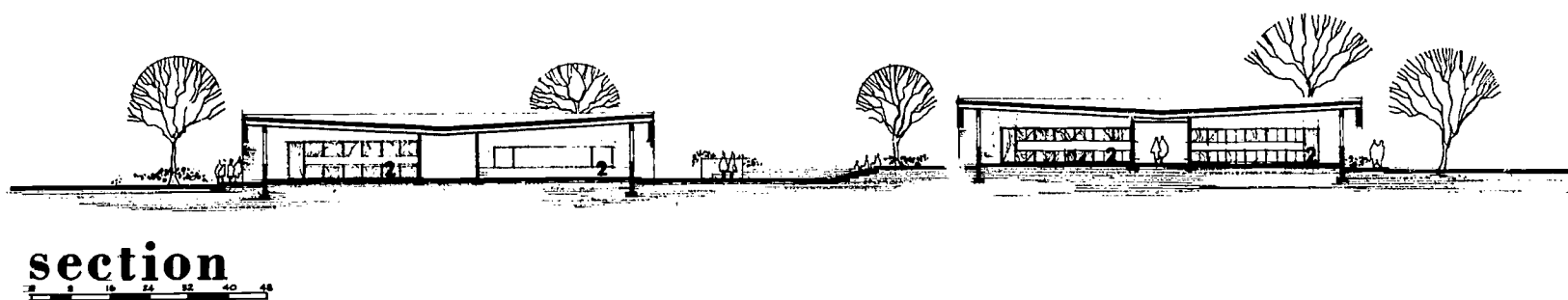
CACHE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
C. BRYCE DRAPER, Superintendent
G. EUGENE HAYCOCK & ASSOCIATES, Architect



North Logan Elementary sits in a spacious valley undeveloped with open vistas in all directions. The three structures stepped up the slope were built in three phases achieving one unified complex. Their great success as buildings has to do with the warmth of colors and materials, the friendliness of form, the painstaking attention of detail, and all on an economy budget.

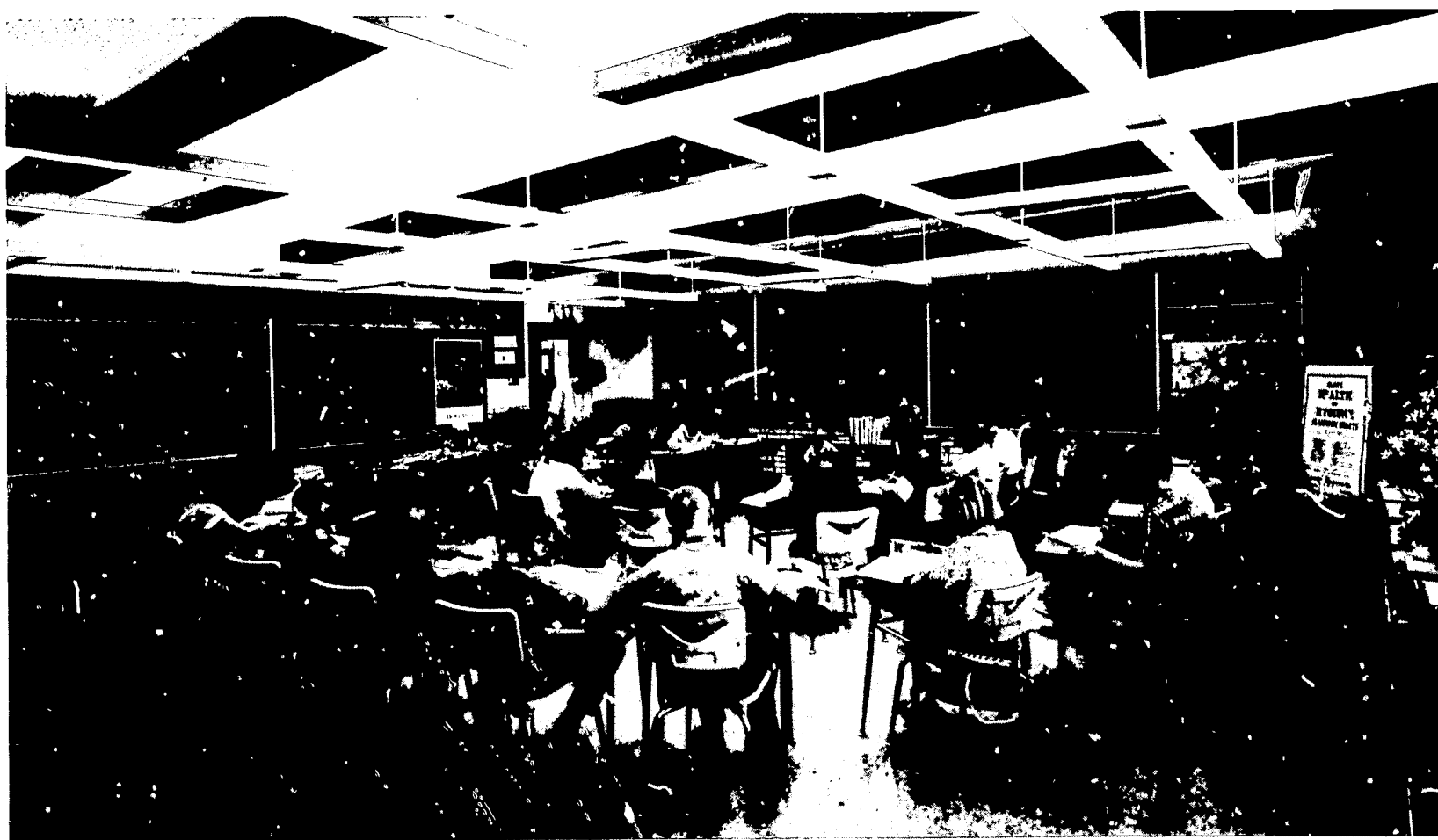


The key to North Logan's success is to be found in its classroom environment: childscaled, ample work counter and storage center, softly illuminated both natural and artificial, almost square in shape to permit a variety of seating arrangements, the classroom front landscaped courts, the administration and faculty areas are centrally located to give control over the traffic pattern. All students are transported, giving rise to the generous entry and bus load zone. All corridors and classrooms have brick or tile wainscoatings for ease of maintenance. The unique self-contained heating plant provides every classroom with individual control. The building has a sensitivity to the quality of the educational environment described as a valuable and creative teaching device.

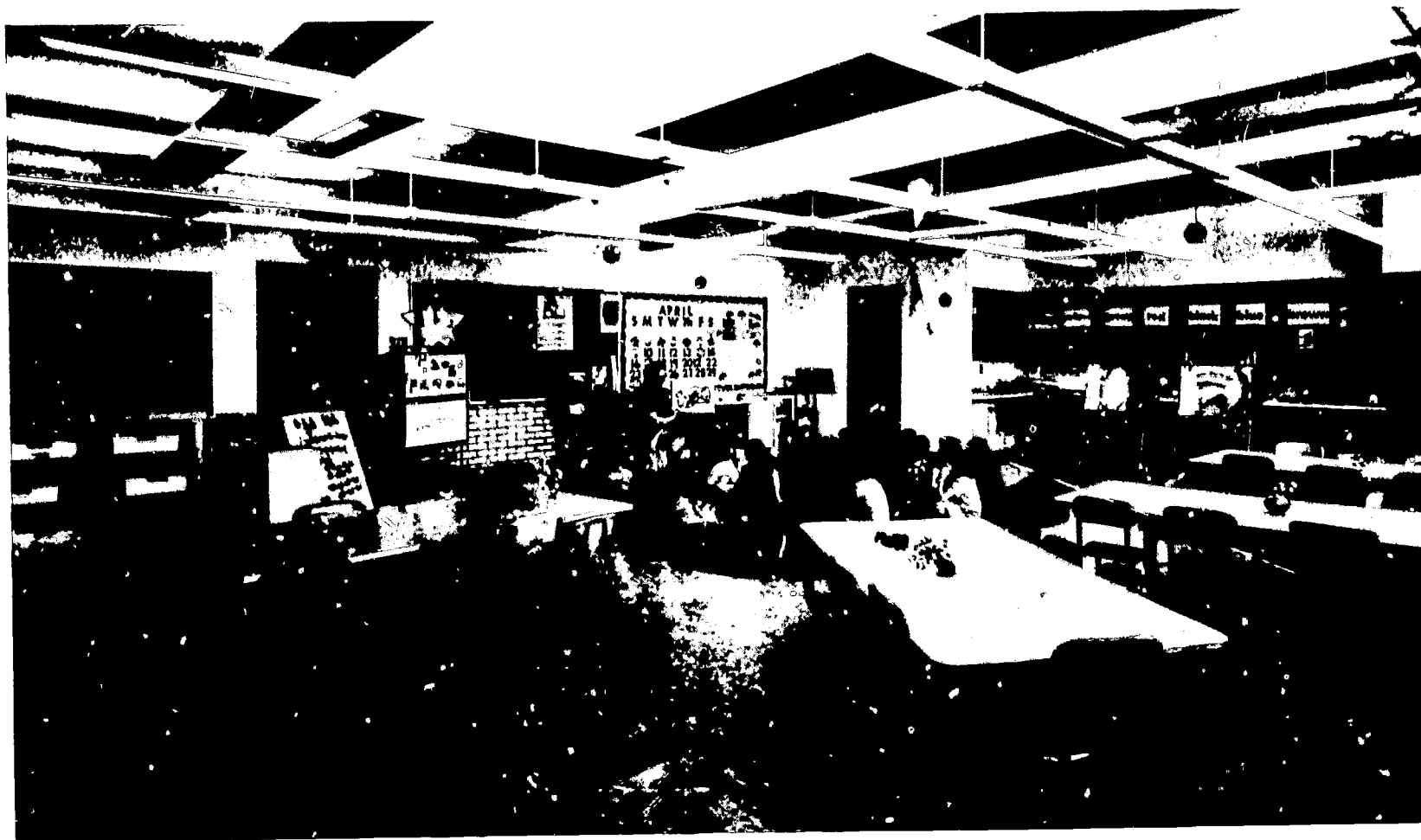




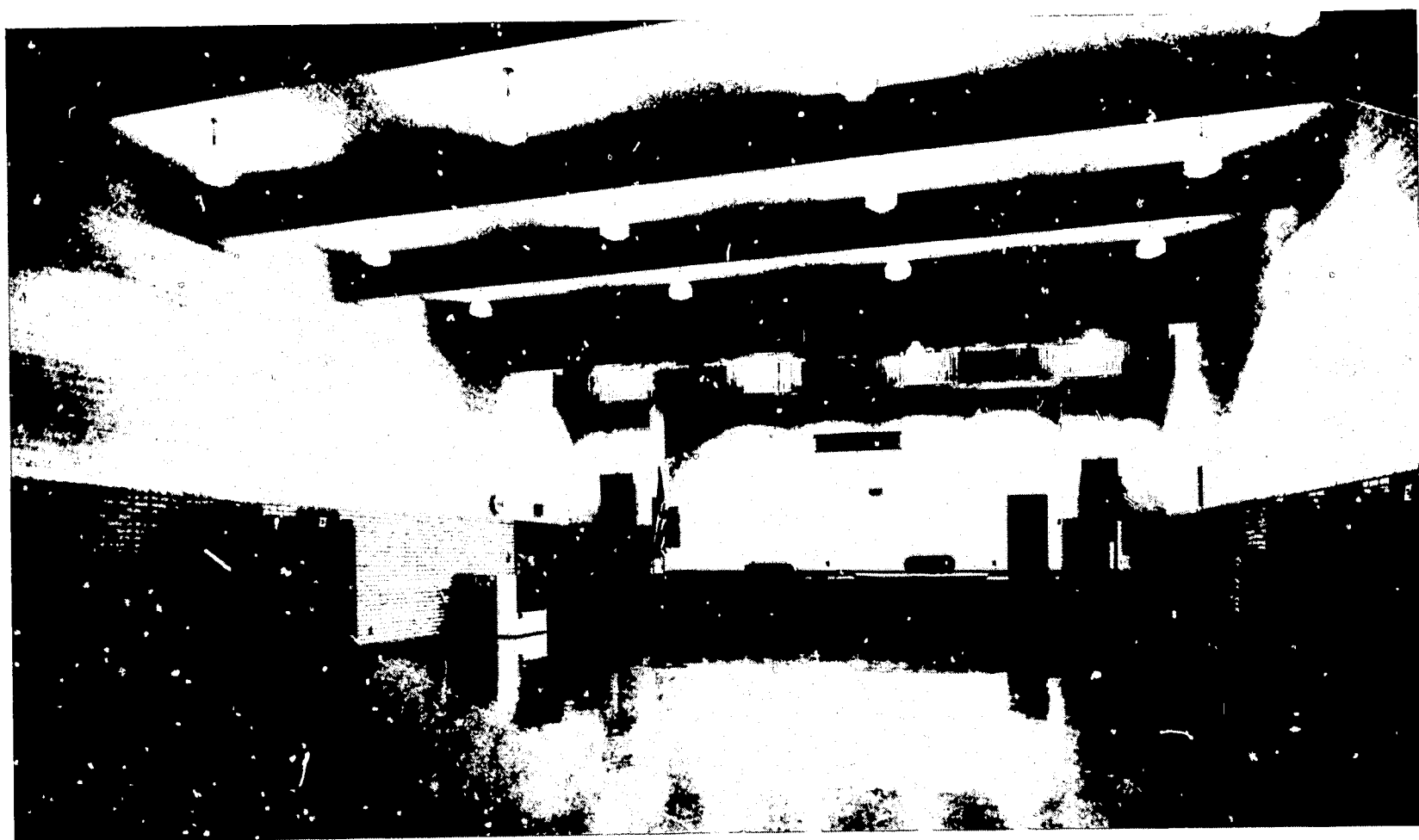
A study alcove



Classroom instruction



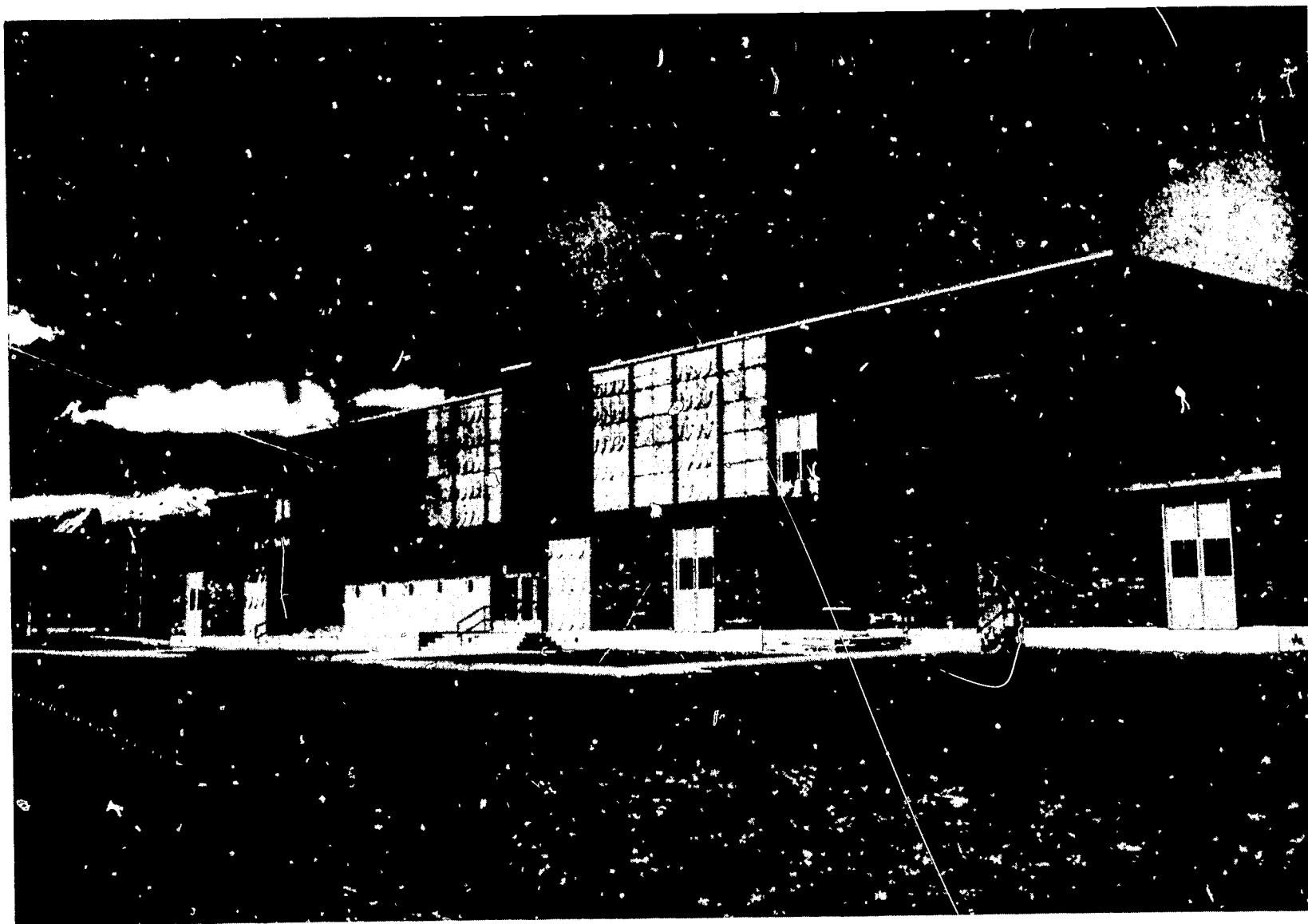
Informal grouping in classroom



Multi-purpose and cafeteria

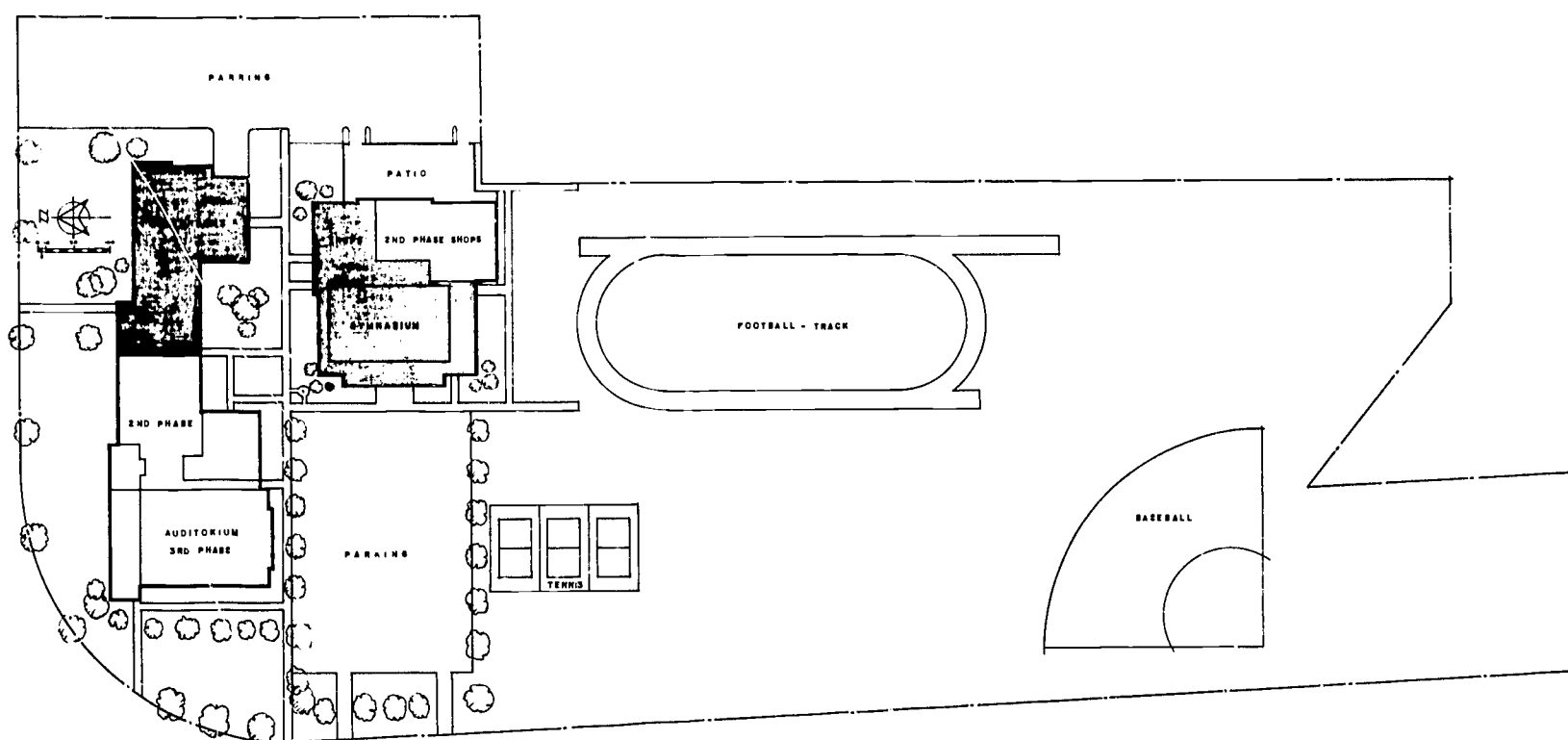
LAYTON HIGH SCHOOL

440 Wasatch Drive
Layton, Utah



Completed 1966

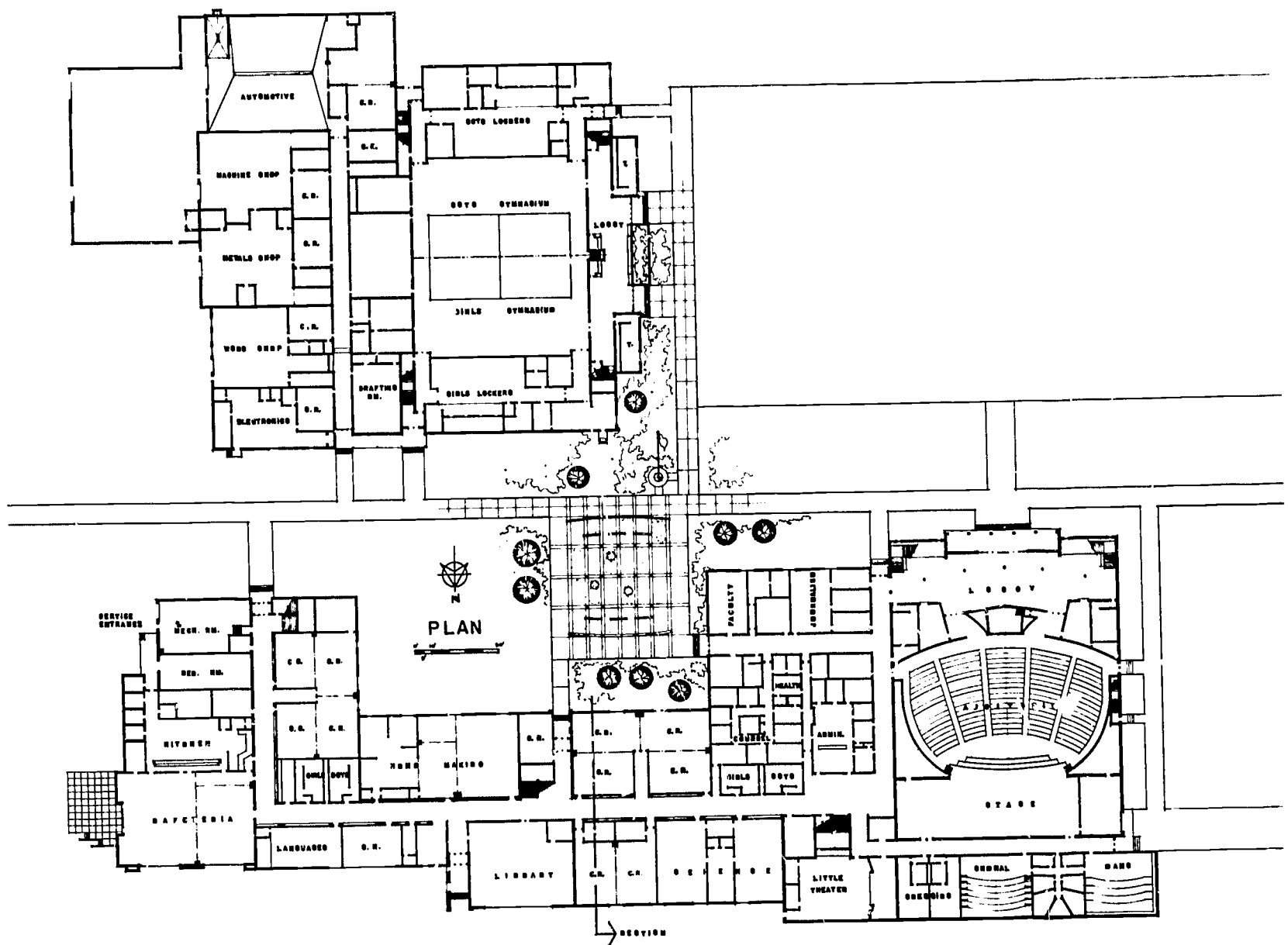
DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
BERNELL WRIGLEY, Superintendent
DeWAYNE D. JAY, Director of Buildings and Grounds
HODGSON AND HOLBROOK, Architect and Engineer



SITE PLAN

A large "L" shaped site consisting of approximately 37 acres is a fairly level area with just enough sloping from north to south permitting a terrace for a natural bowl for a football field.

The site is located adjacent to the main north-south, east-west access roads to the southern part of the community. This location was necessitated by the close proximity of Interstate 15 which cuts through the community from north to south.

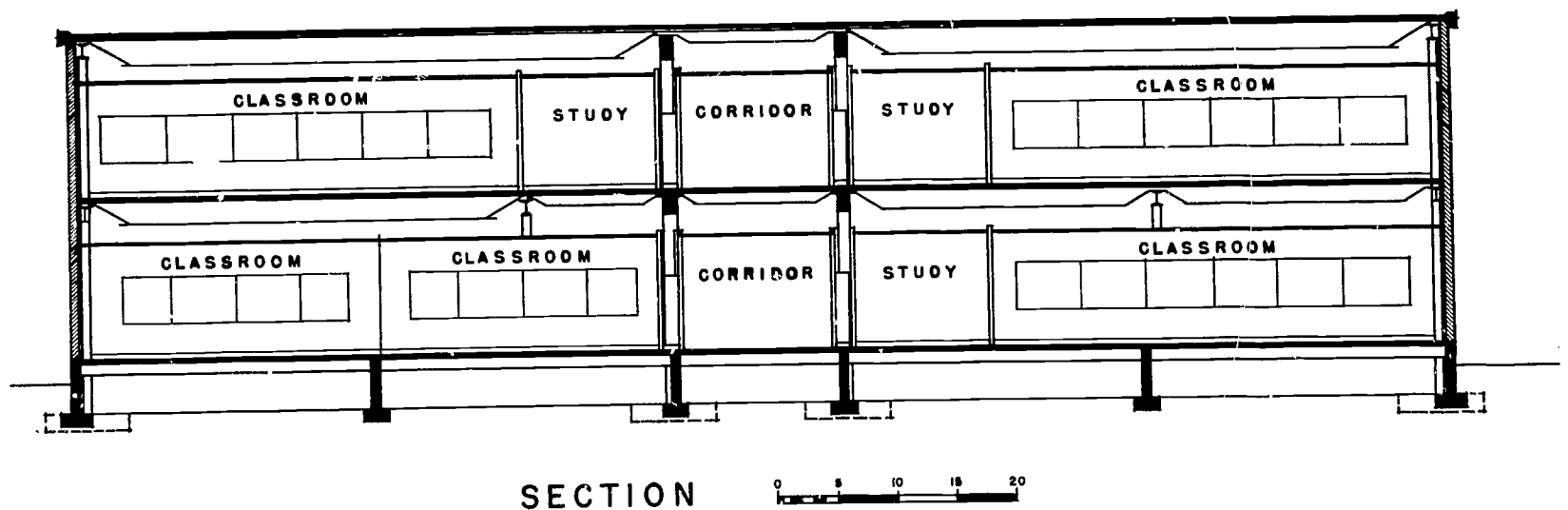


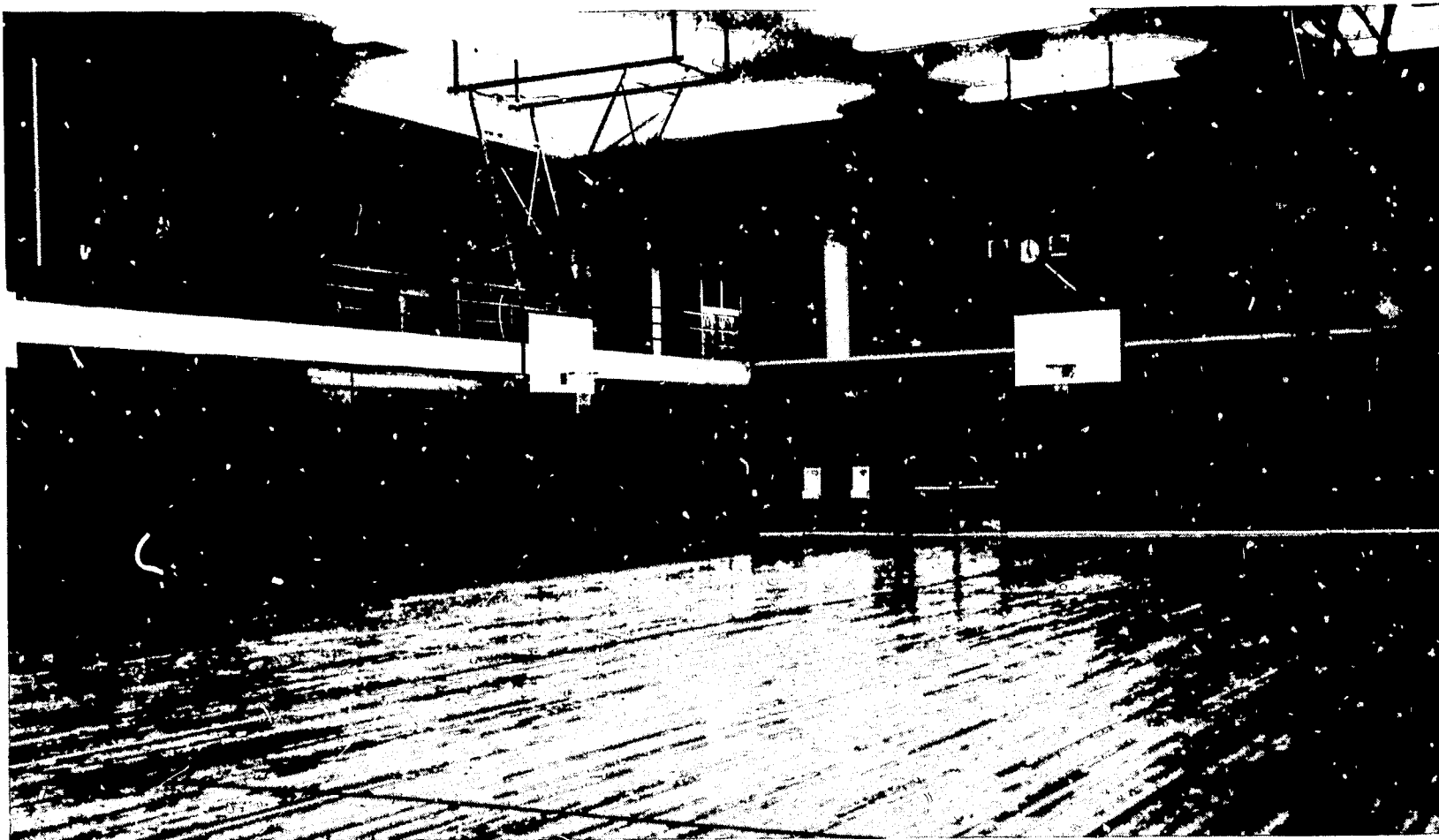
The Layton High School has been planned with this flexibility in mind. Moveable instructional partitions have been used liberally and in double and triple combinations to function well with team teaching, to open up areas for lecture halls, and to elongate spaces for the new systems of film and TV projection.

As construction phases progress the student grades will advance, so that when the buildings are completed as a high school function, the original student occupants will be of the 10th, 11th and 12th grade status. With this system, the completed portions of the building are immediately occupied in a community desperate for teaching space. The completed project provides the buildings facilities for a modern educational program.

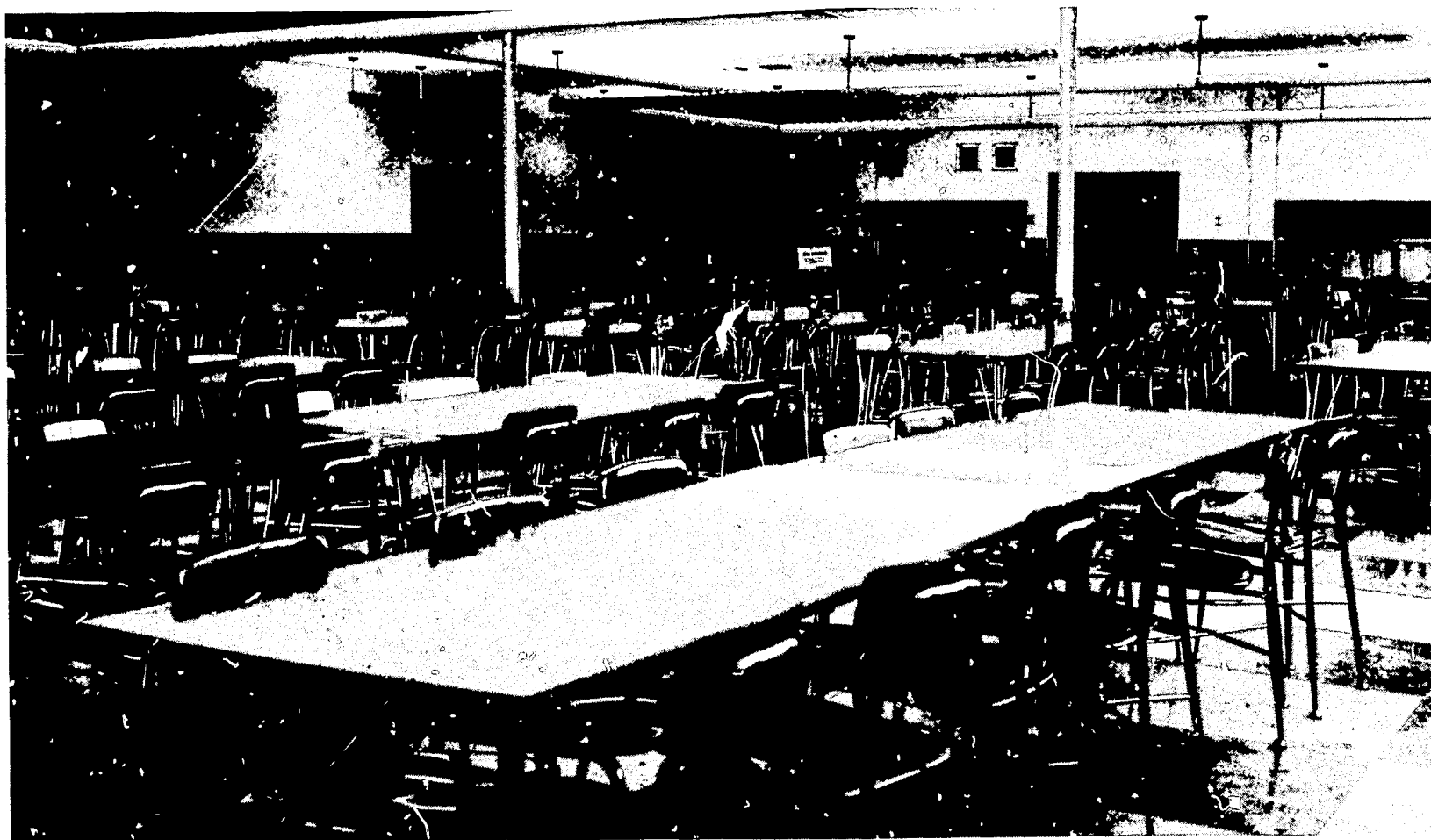
The gymnasium has a partition and function divider for simultaneous usage by both boys and girls. The cafeteria also has a moveable partition for dual and simultaneous functions or space sizing.

The entire plan is particularly unique in the fact that few, if any, of its spaces are unoccupied during the teaching day. This has been done by multi-function planning, partition mobility and a minimum of wasted space.





South half of gym with lower bleachers retracted



Cafeteria with both partitions retracted



Language laboratory with ceiling head sets



Single section of science lab with partition divider closed, left side

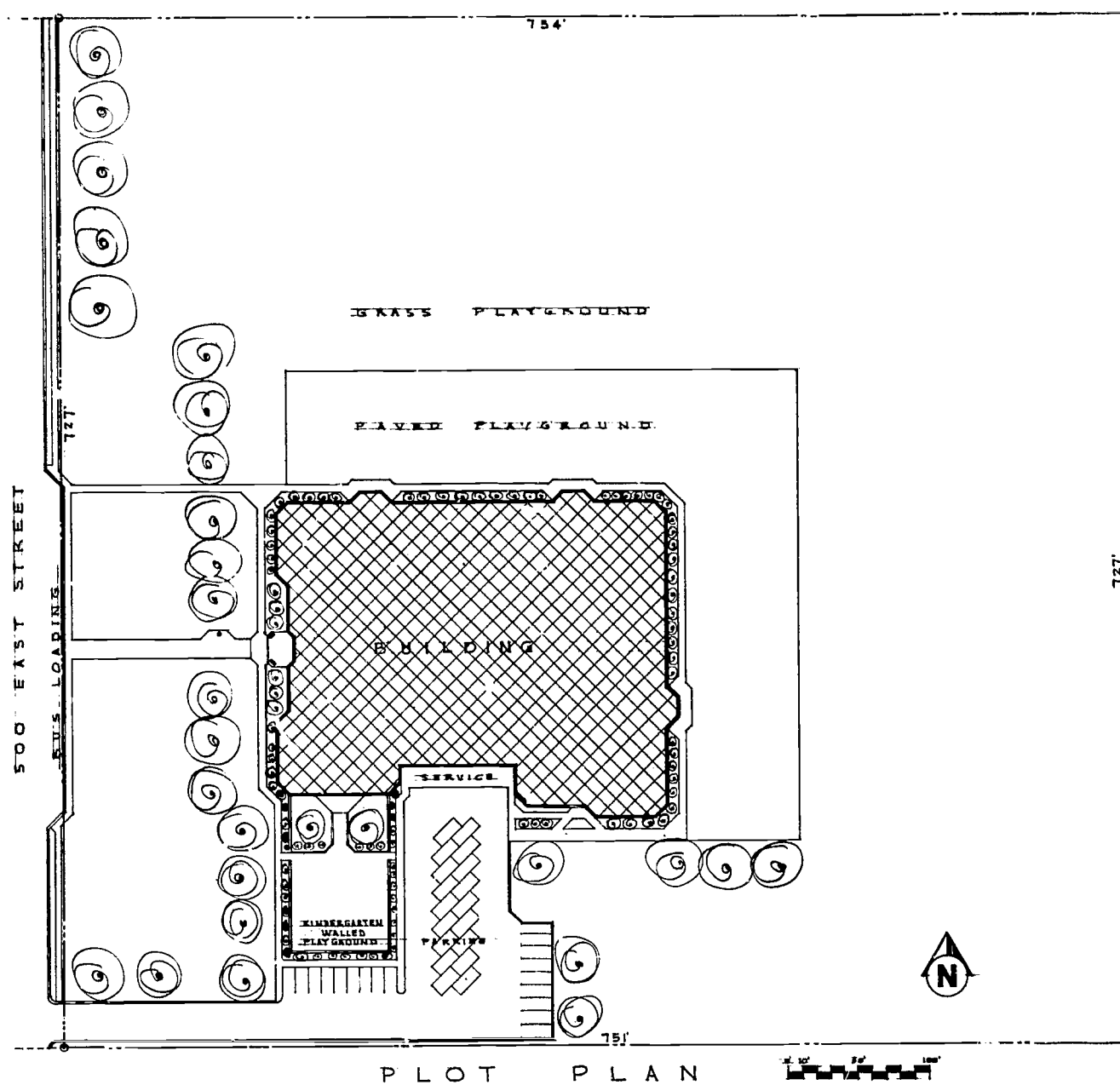
JAMES E. MOSS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

4399 South Fifth East
Salt Lake City, Utah

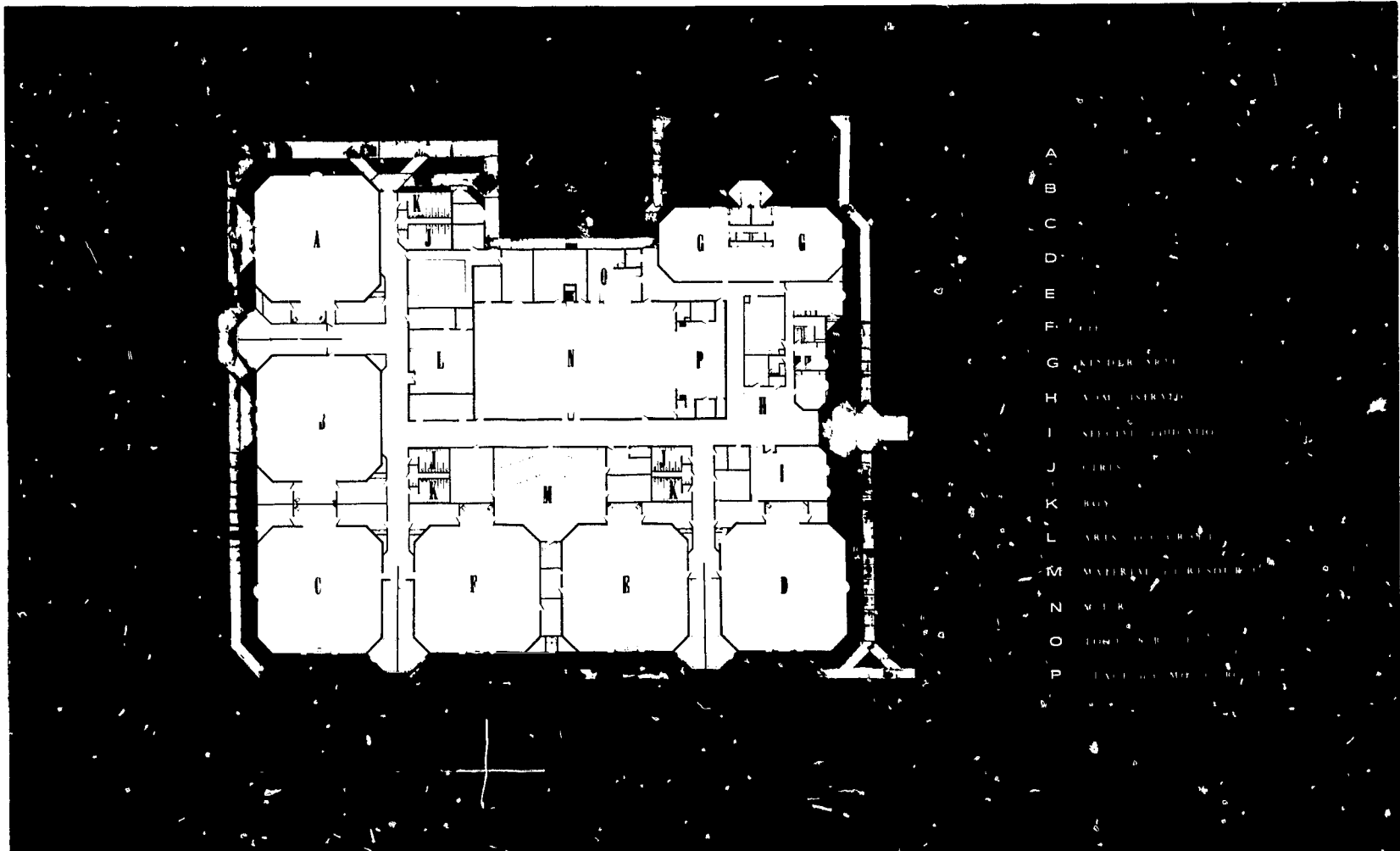


Completed December, 1966

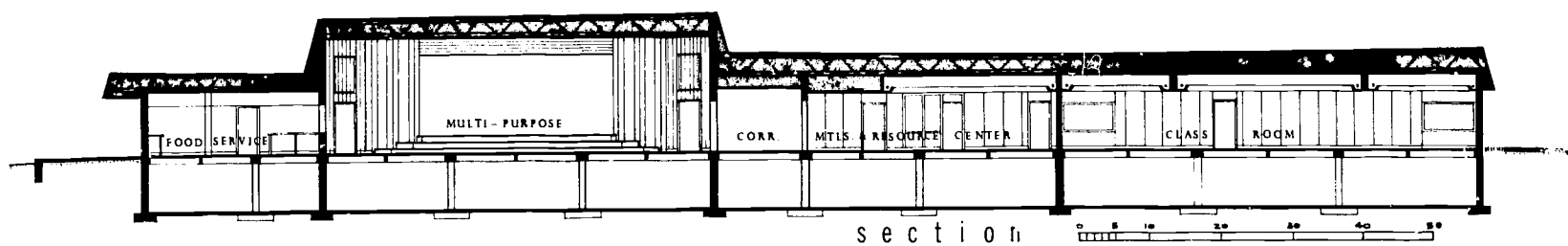
GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELMER J. HARTVIGSEN, Superintendent
M. E. HARRIS, JR., Architect



Site was rectangular, low and swampy. Best position for building was the southwest part of the property. In order to provide adequate height in basement for equipment and fall-out protection the first floor was elevated 5'-6" above the street curb, forcing the building to be set 120 feet from the street. Many thousands of yards of fill were thus required to bring the finish grade to the level compatible with the first floor without using steps. However, this created excellent drainage not common in the general area. The footings were set below the existing grade. All fill was selected and was thoroughly compacted to limit settlement. The service and off-street parking areas were placed near the center and south of the building in order to conceal and to prevent obstruction of the view of the building.



The large instructional areas or classrooms were designed for four-teacher stations and 100-student capacity. The kindergarten was designed to be complete internally with two-teacher stations and 60-student capacity and with its separate and masonry walled outdoor play area. The classroom walls are covered with cork tackboard in a modular system with shelf standards spaced 32" on center running from floor to ceiling. Ceilings are coffered to add acoustic surface and to accommodate the indirect lighting system. The light level measures 125 to 150 foot candles. All class areas are carpeted, adding to the acoustic qualities. The heating and ventilating system is designed for future cooling and to avoid cold at floor level, the air return grilles were placed on the exterior walls with the supply in each of the coffers. Each area has individual temperature control.





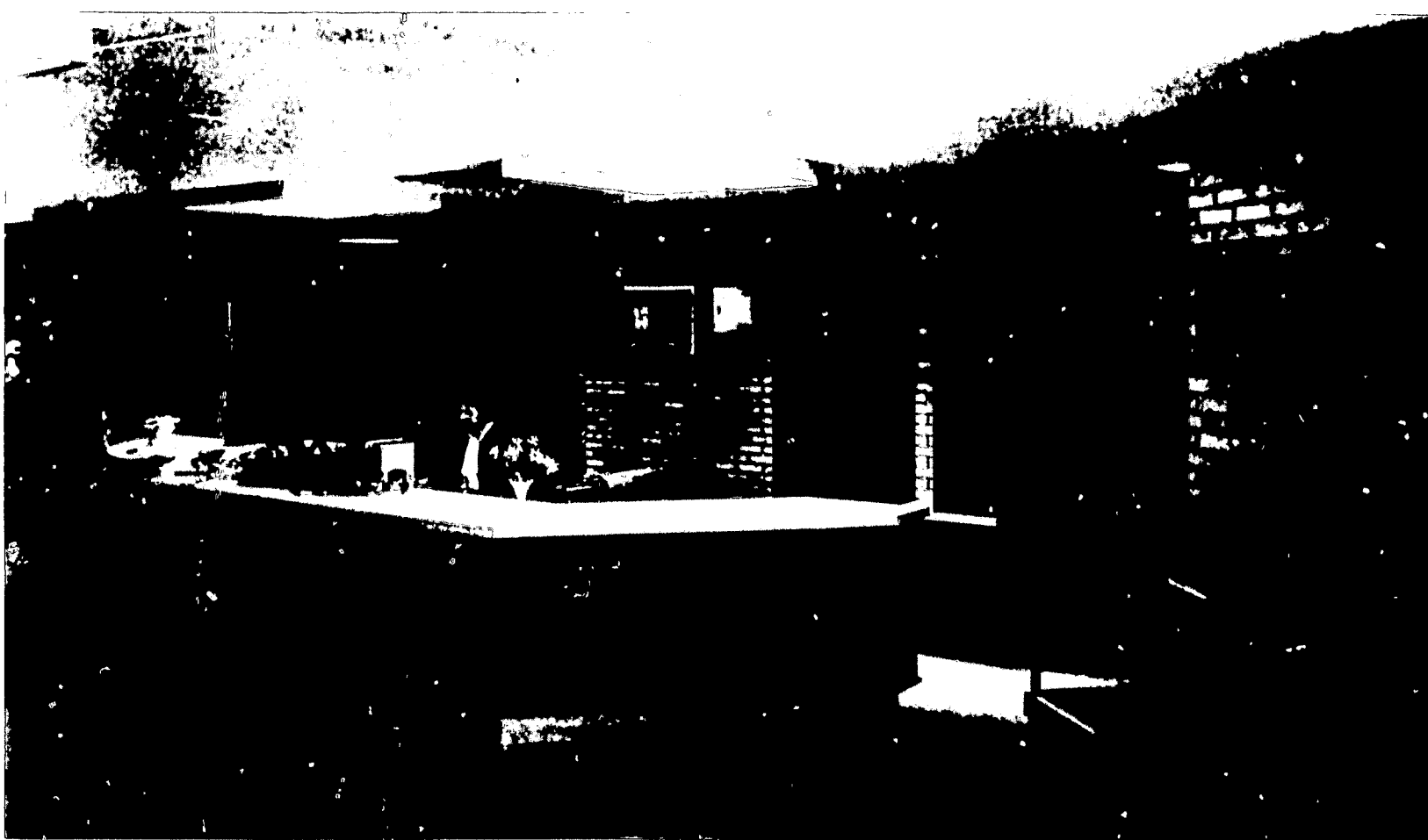
Instructional area (large classroom)



Kindergarten



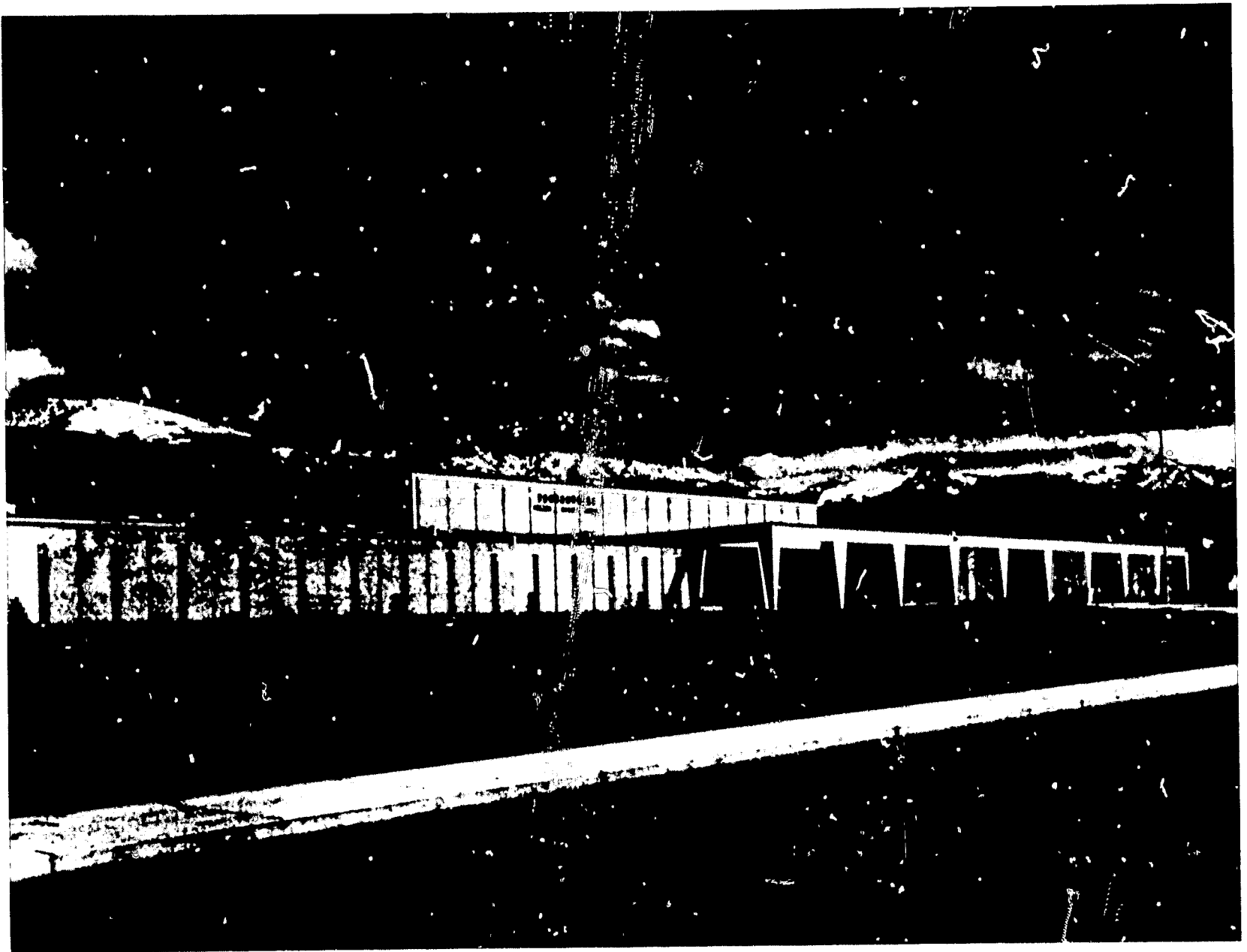
Material and resource center



Administration center

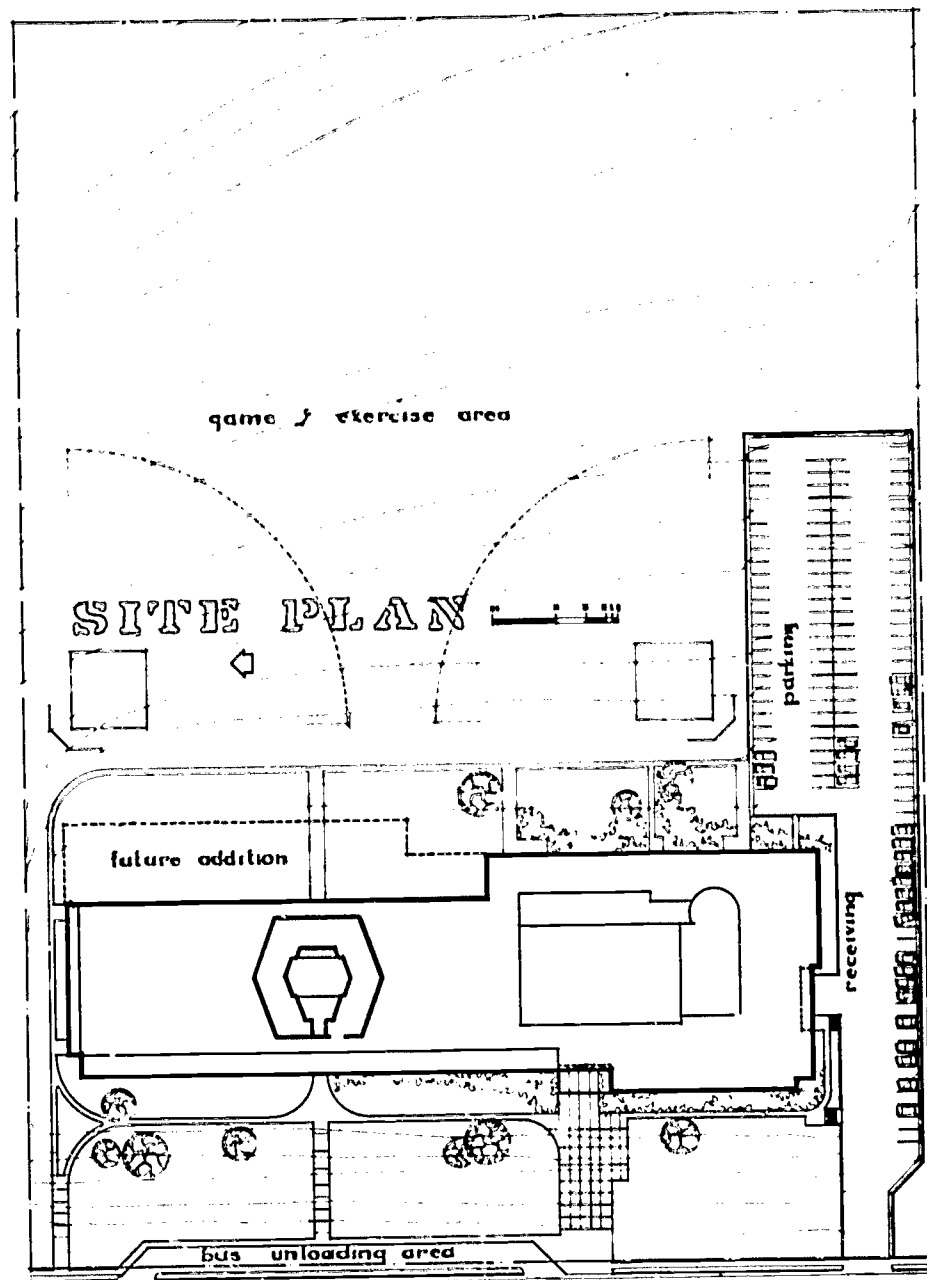
CENTERVILLE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

625 South Main
Centerville, Utah



Completed 1965

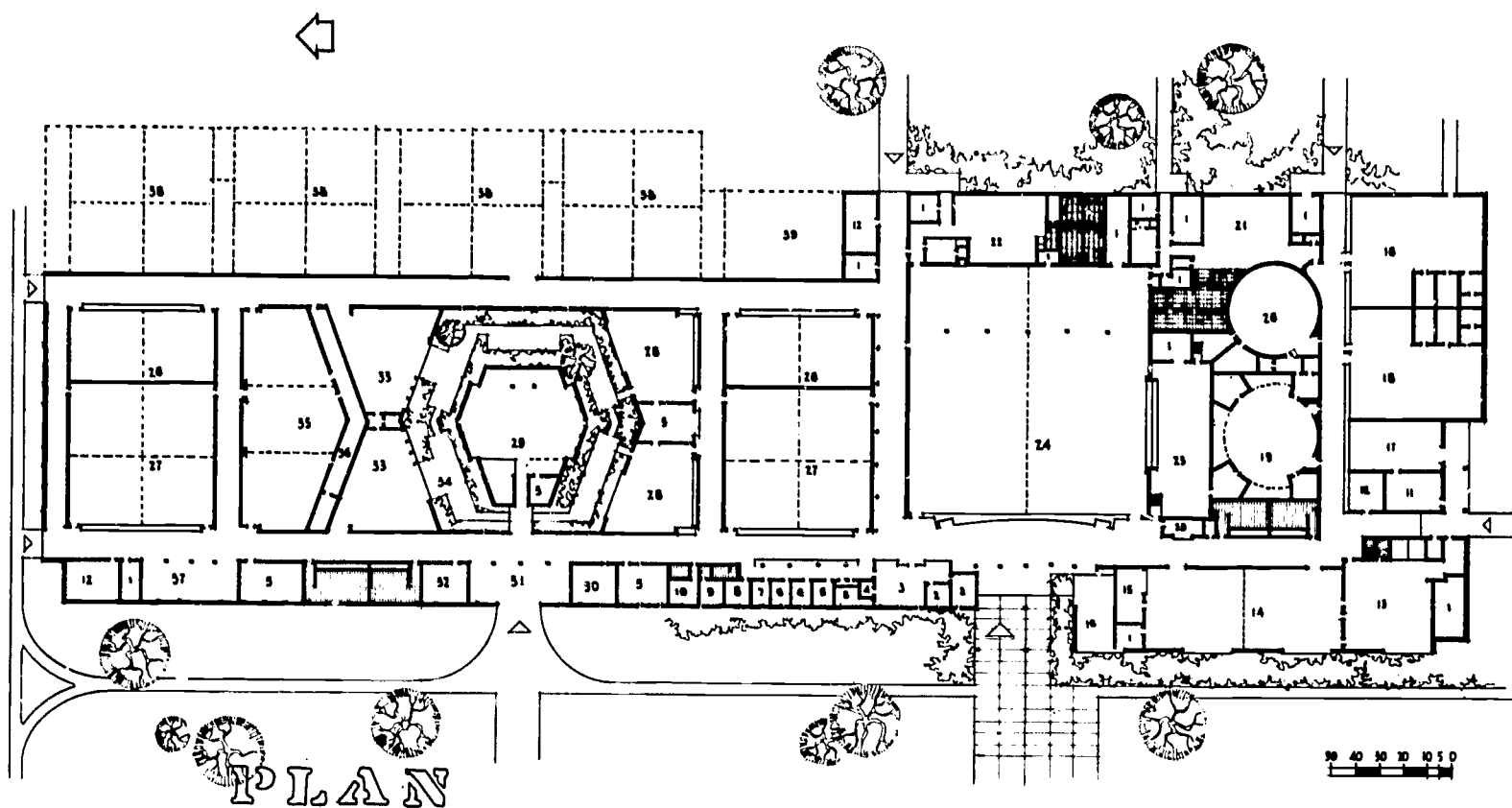
DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
BERNELL WRIGLEY, Superintendent
STANLEY C. EVANS, Architect



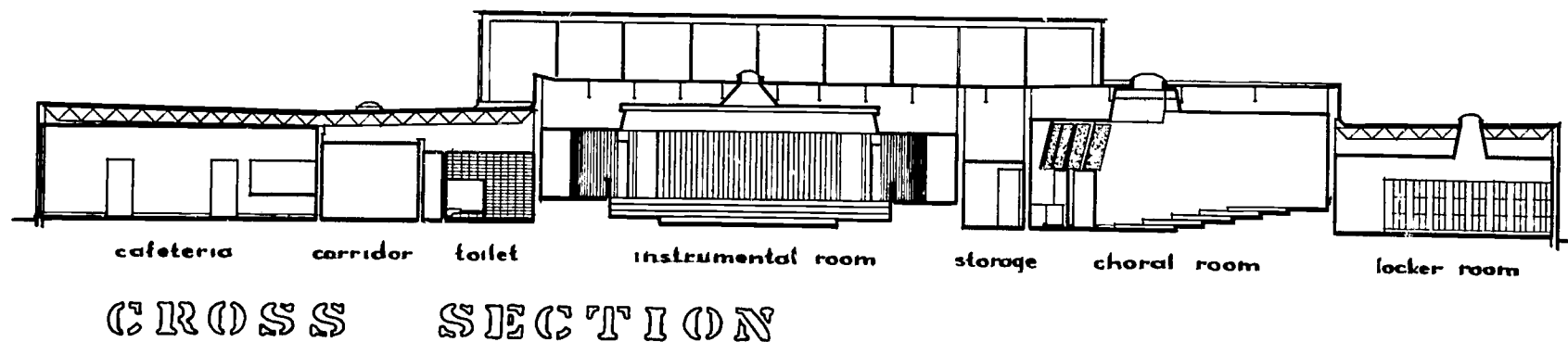
The Centerville Junior High School is designed and laid out to provide any type educational program for secondary schools. Because the teaching concepts and mechanical teaching aids are undergoing new thinking and revision, efforts were made, in the planning of the present facilities and the future additions, to maintain a flexible basis as is shown on the following pages.

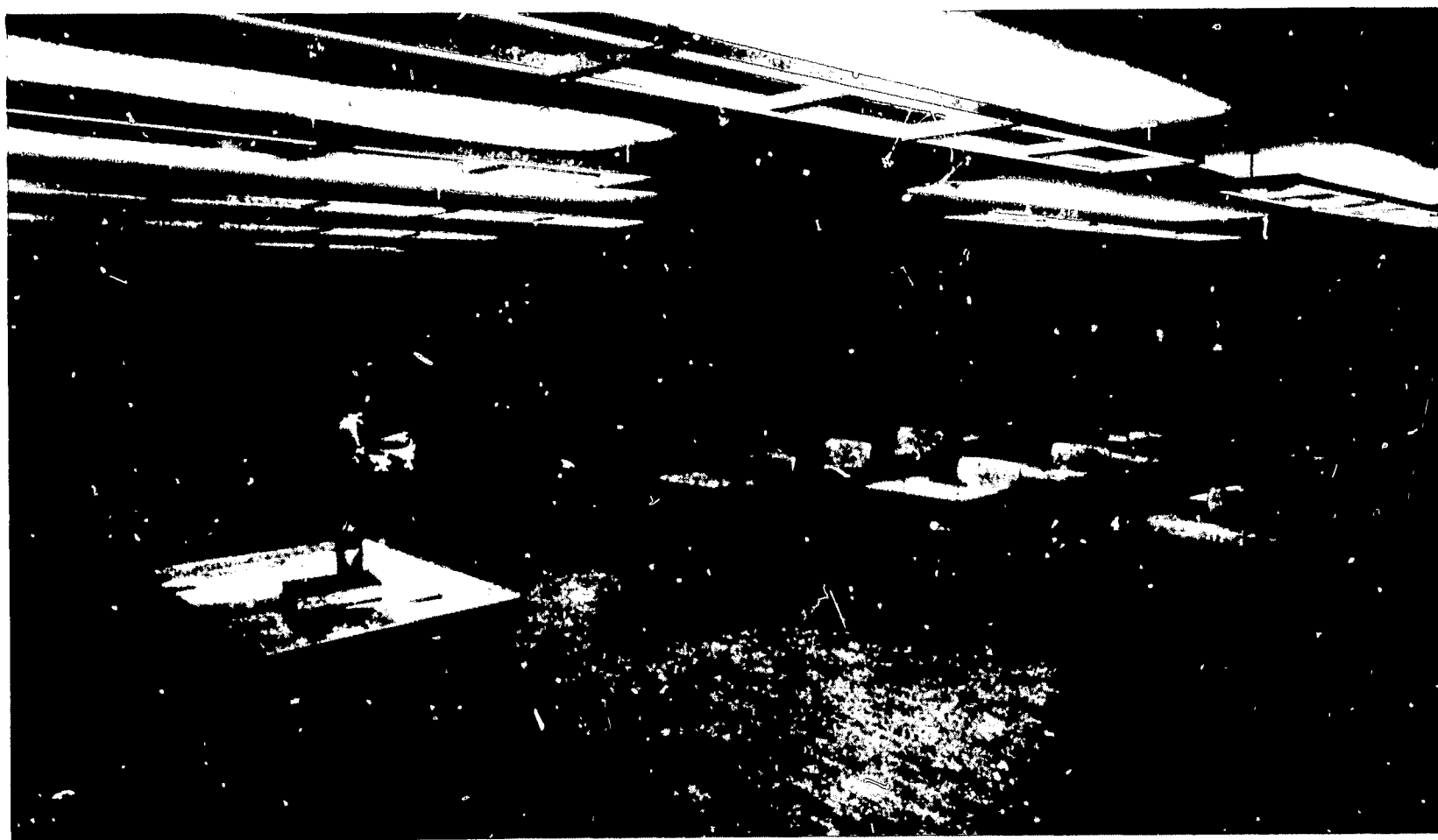
① storage ② principal ③ clerk / waiting
 ④ vault ⑤ work rooms ⑥ counselors
 ⑦ special services ⑧ nurse ⑨ cot room
 ⑩ lounge ⑪ receiving ⑫ fan rooms
 ⑬ kitchen ⑭ cafeteria or ⑮ class rooms
 ⑯ scullery ⑰ faculty ⑱ boiler room
 ⑲ industrial arts shops ⑳ instrumental
 room ㉑ choral room ㉒ boys locker
 room ㉓ girls locker room ㉔ stage
 ㉕ divided gymnasium / auditorium

㉖ store ㉗ two class rooms expandable
 to one ㉘ four class rooms expandable
 to one ㉙ art class rooms ㉚ library
 ㉛ book store ㉜ locker area ㉝ remed-
 ial reading room ㉞ home making rooms
 ㉟ open court ㊱ three science rooms
 expandable to one ㊲ science project /
 work room ㊳ locker area ㊴ future
 expandable class rooms ㊵ future
 services - toilets etc.

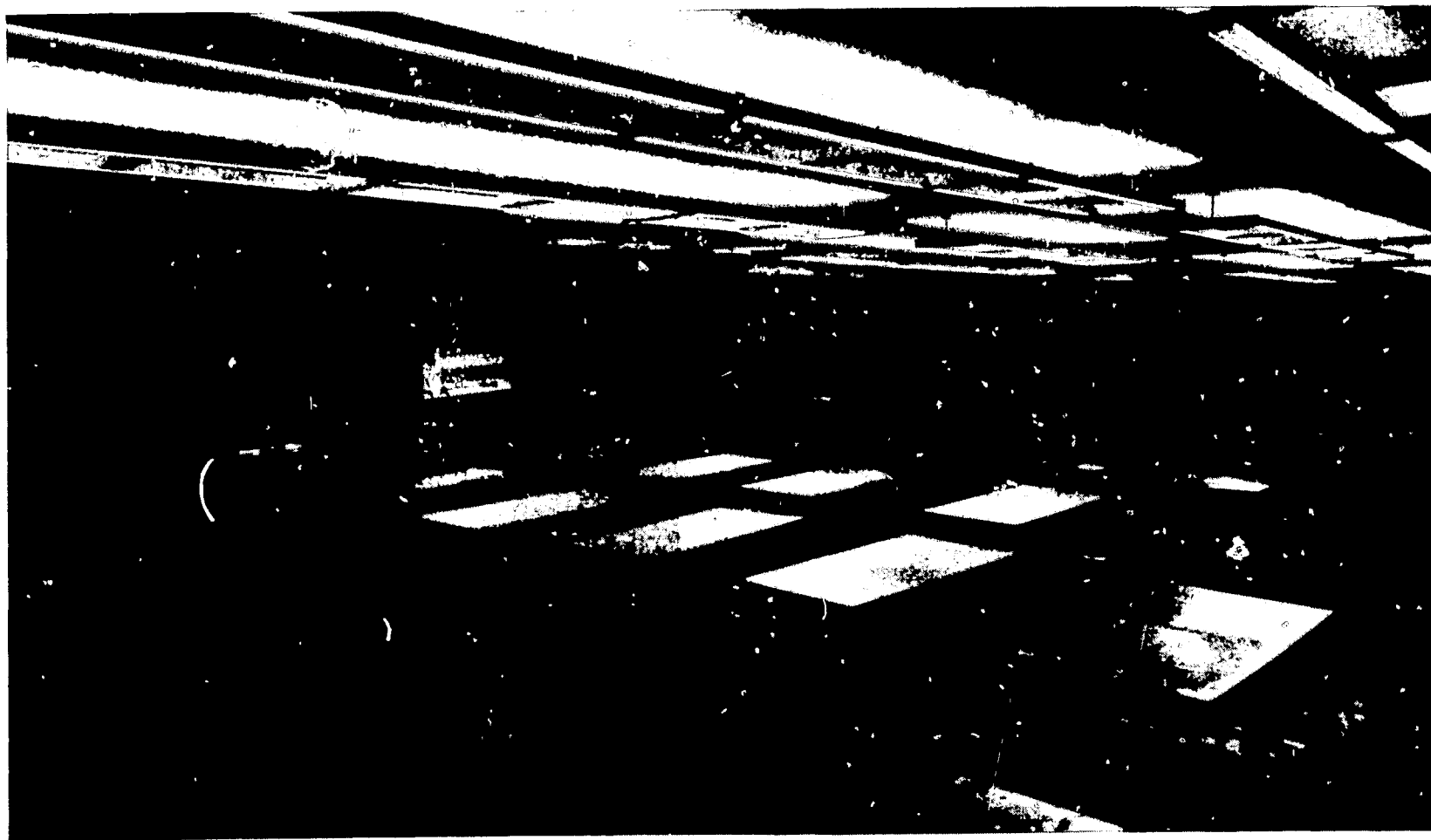


The Centerville Junior High School is designed with the attitude toward teaching, in the academic subjects, of flexibility at a moment's notice. Four standard-size classrooms convert to one large room, as will be the situation with the future classroom addition. The three science rooms also are expandable to one large room visually for special demonstrations from the center area. Special attention has been given to each teaching area for maximum variation in the new teaching programs. This school is also designed for cooling in the event summer programs are to be offered.





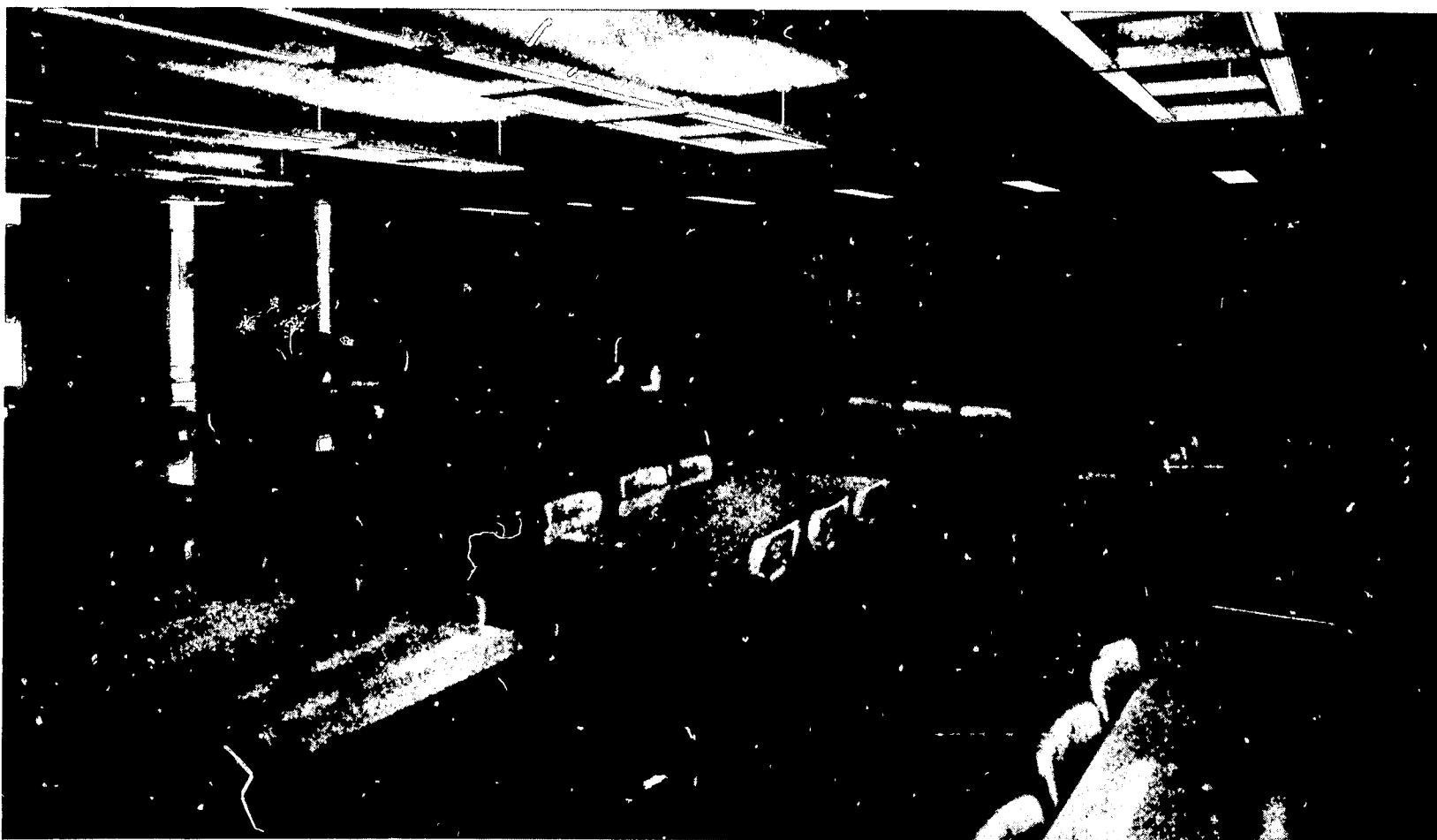
Expandable classrooms



Expandable science rooms

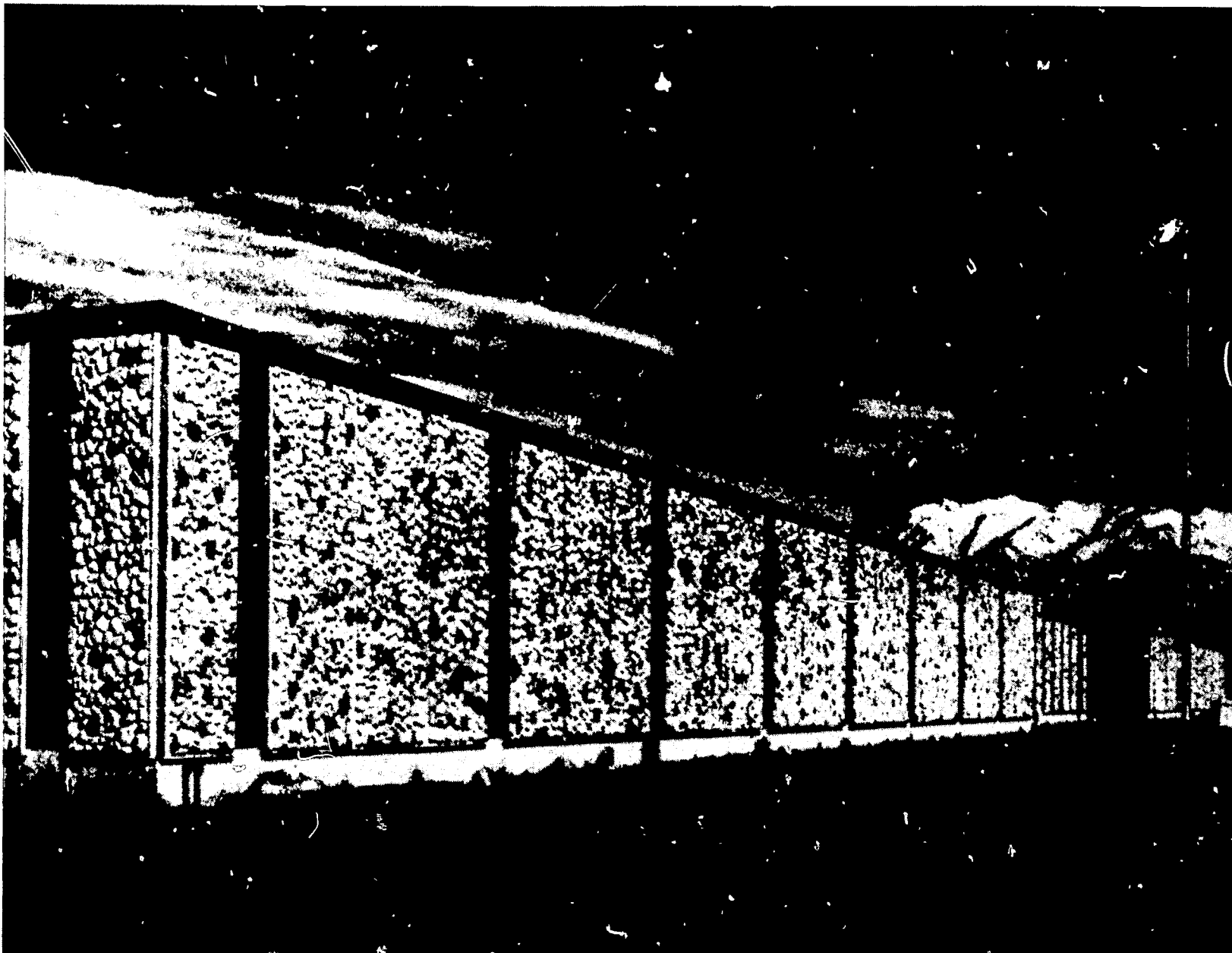


Circular choral room



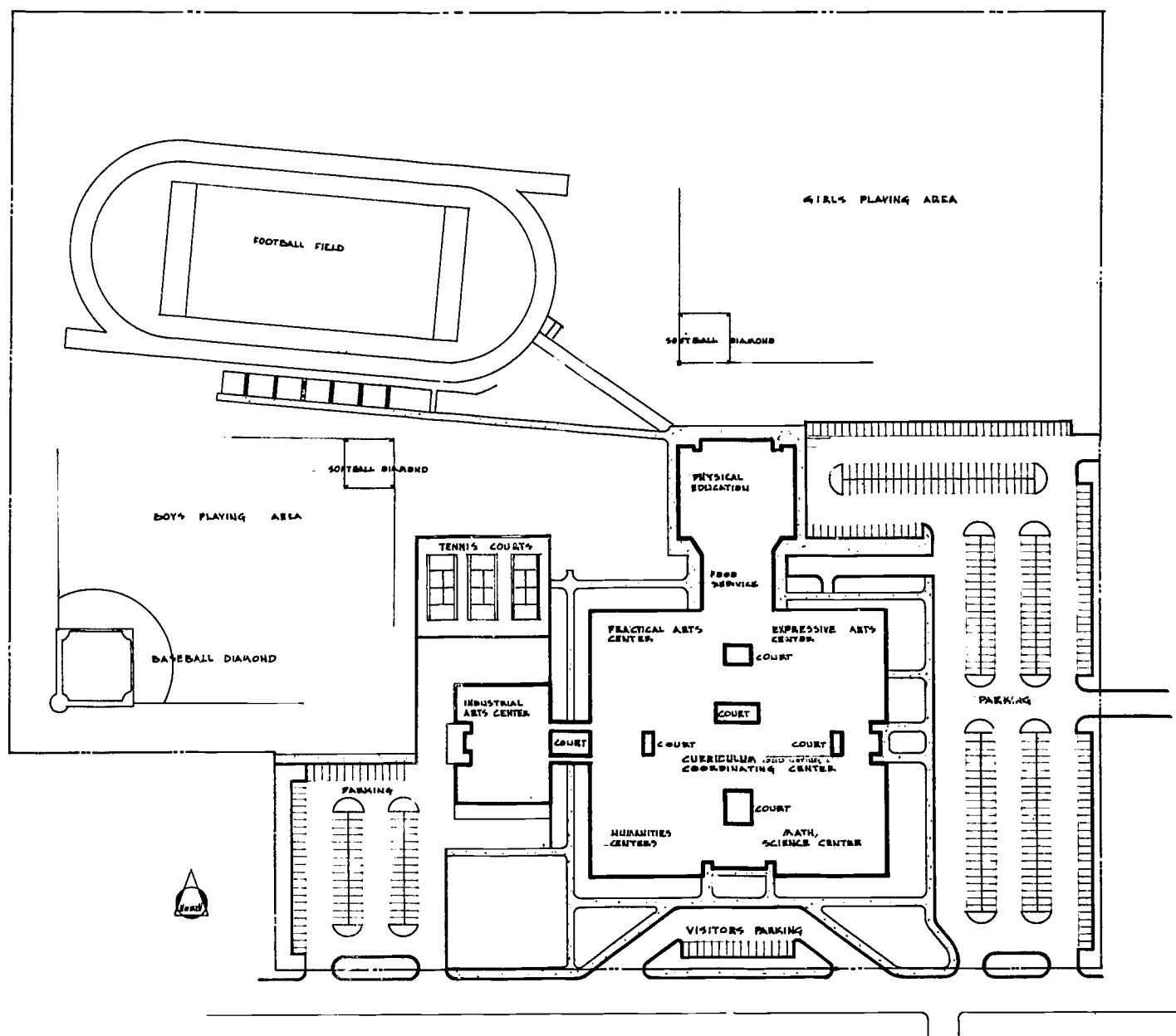
Library in center of court

ROY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Roy, Utah

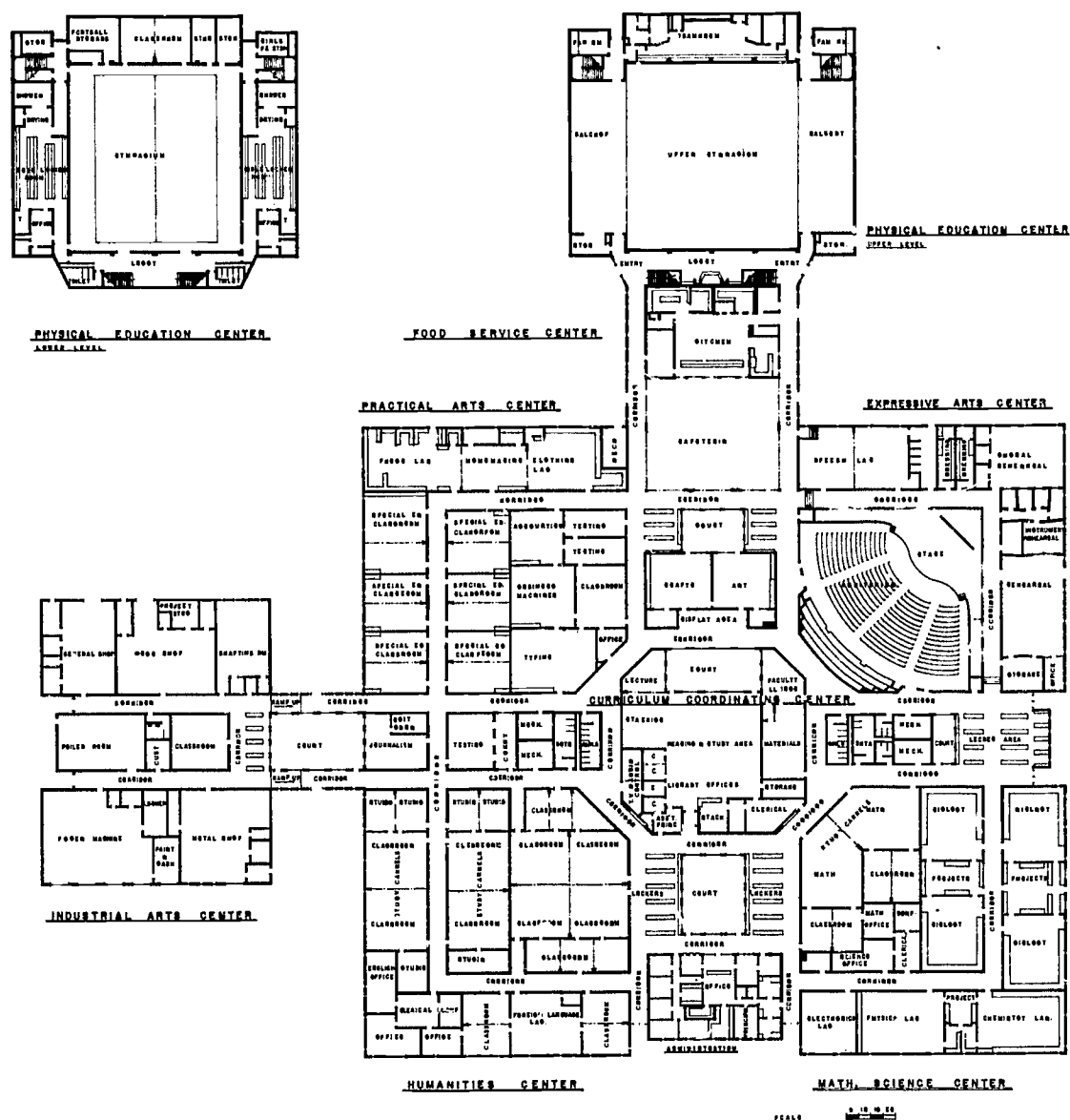


Completed 1965

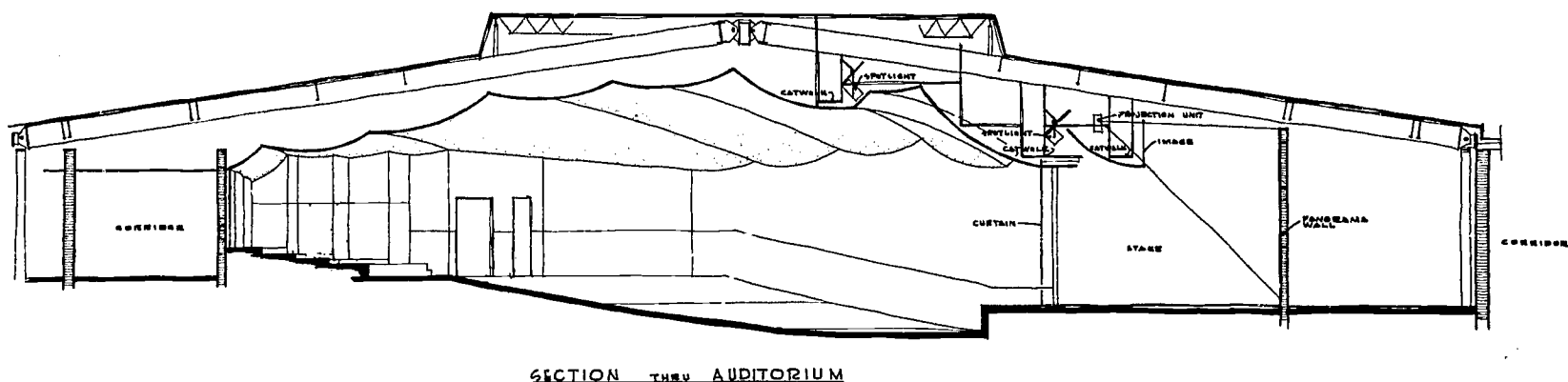
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF WEBER COUNTY
WILLIAM R. BOREN, Superintendent
KEITH W. WILCOX, Architect



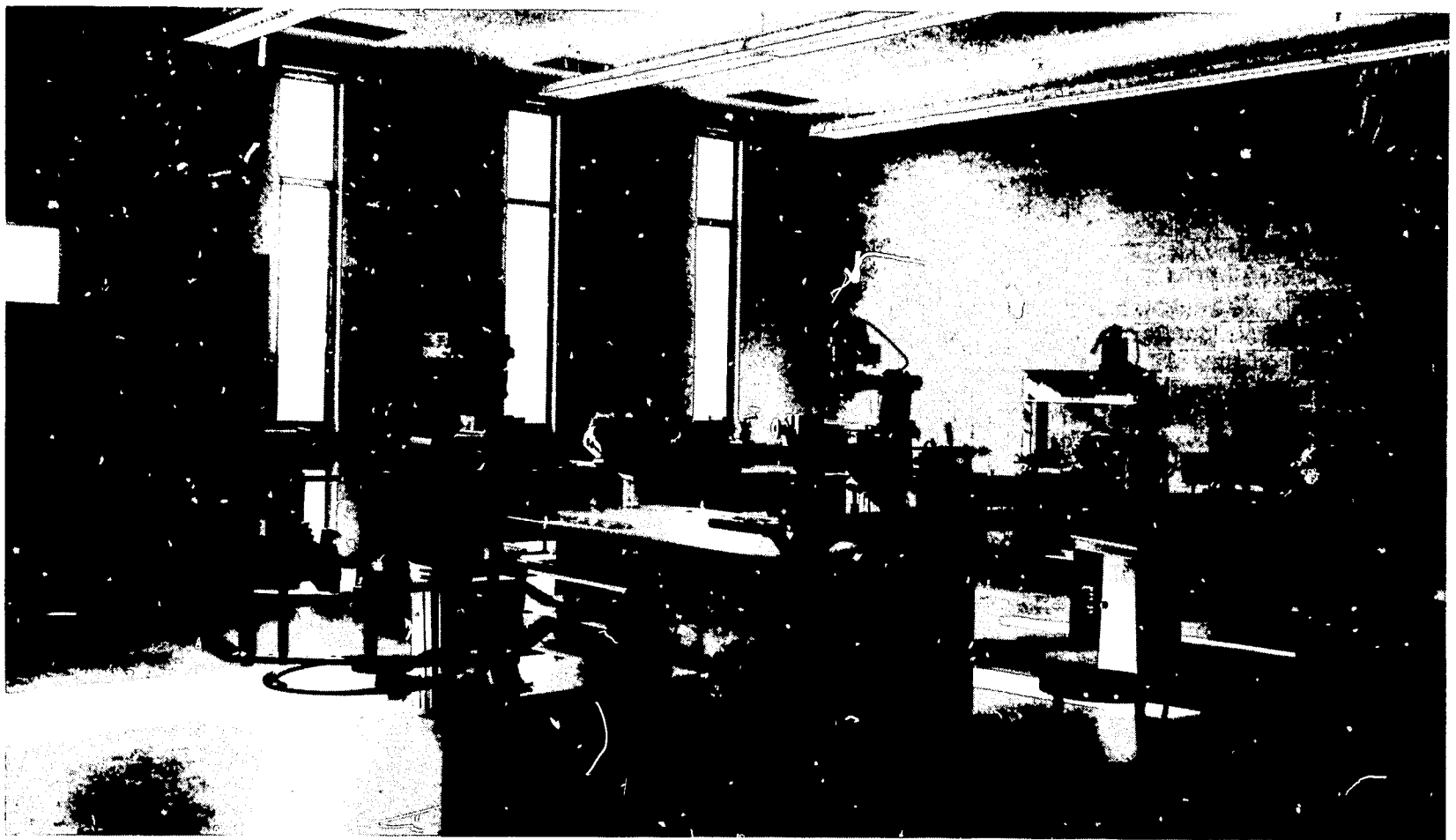
Roy Senior High School is located on a slightly sloping 50-acre site in Roy, Utah. The football field is located to take advantage of the slope with one side forming a "bowl." The gymnasium area on the north side relates to the play fields, the football field and the tennis courts. The shop is located on the west side as an independent, yet connected element. Parking is provided on the east and west, with visitor parking on the south adjacent to the main entrance. The rock faced tilt up concrete panels on the exterior of the building are functional and beautiful. Interior walls are of steel and may be easily removed thus allowing a high degree of flexibility.



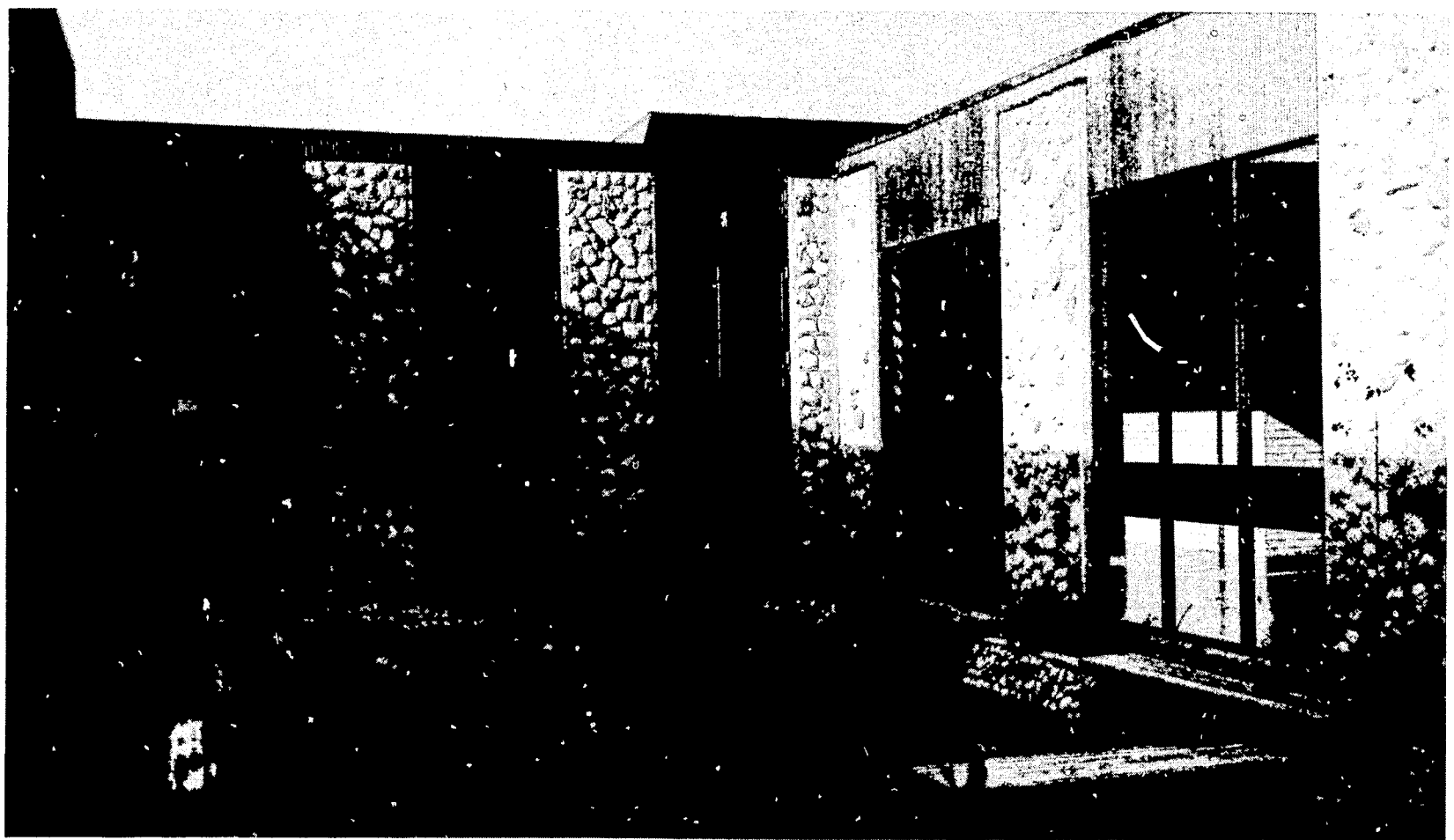
The Roy High School incorporates all of the features that have proved successful over several years of experimentation and development in the Weber County School District. These include team teaching, open and closed circuit television, audiovisual instruction, individual study, small group study, large group lecture and individual student scheduling. Flexibility of space is a major feature. In the center of the school is the Curriculum Coordinating Center. The Humanities Center, Math and Science Center, Expressive Arts Center and Practical Arts Center are adjacent, with Arts and Craft, Cafeteria and Administration located between major corridors. Small garden courts add interest and beauty to the interior of the school.



SECTION THRU AUDITORIUM



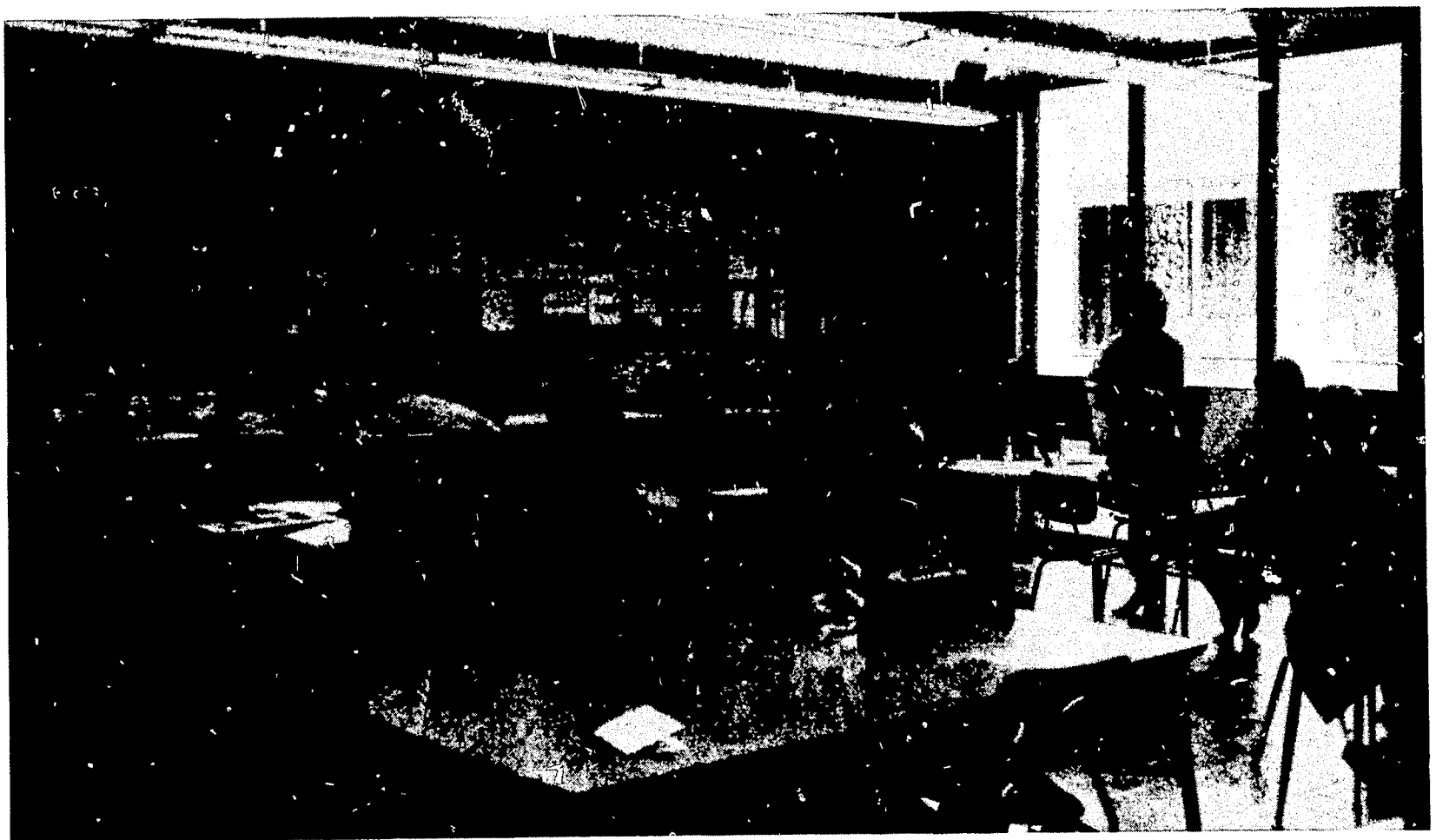
Metal shop



One of six interior courts



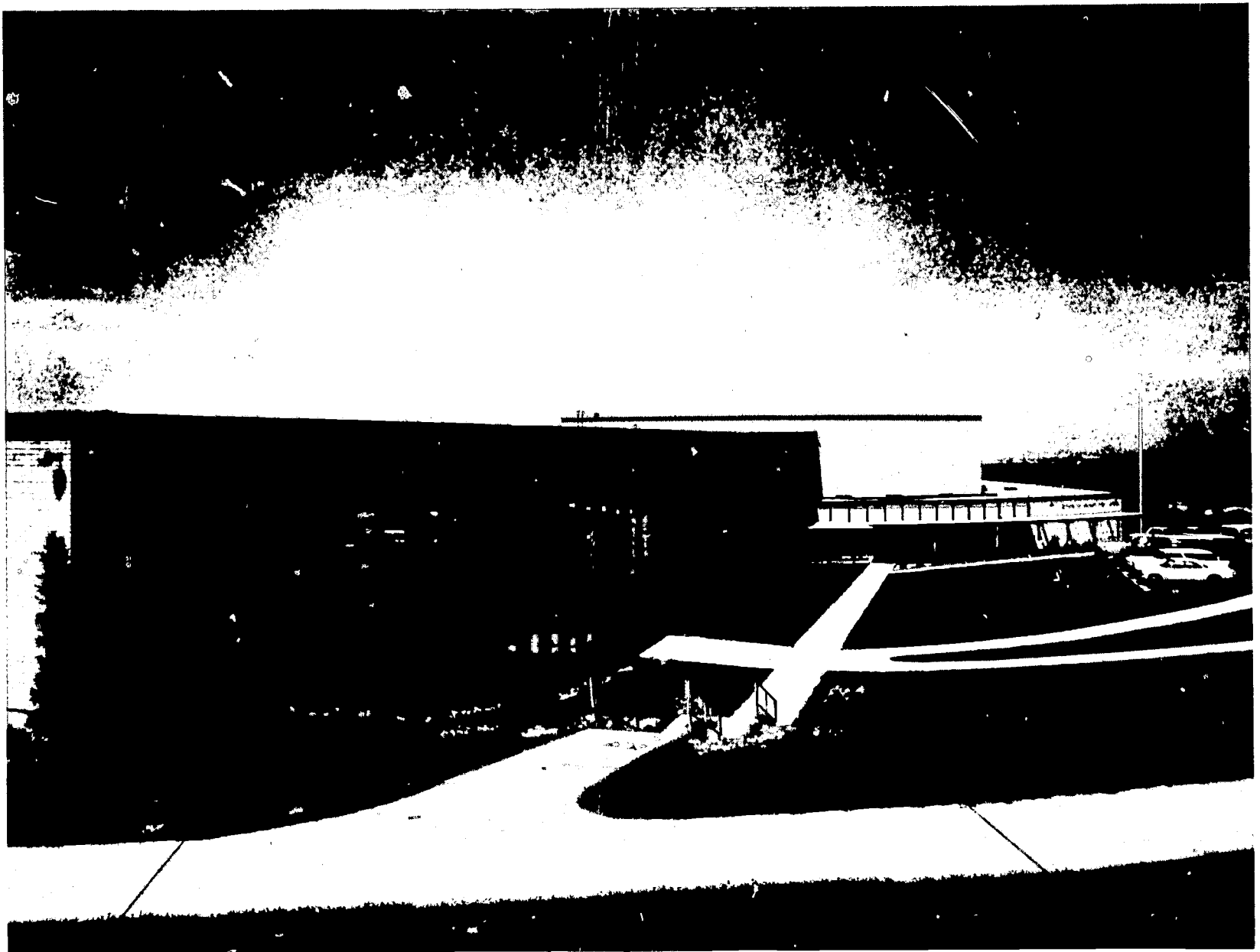
Carpeted study area of Curriculum Coordinating Center



Arts and craft room

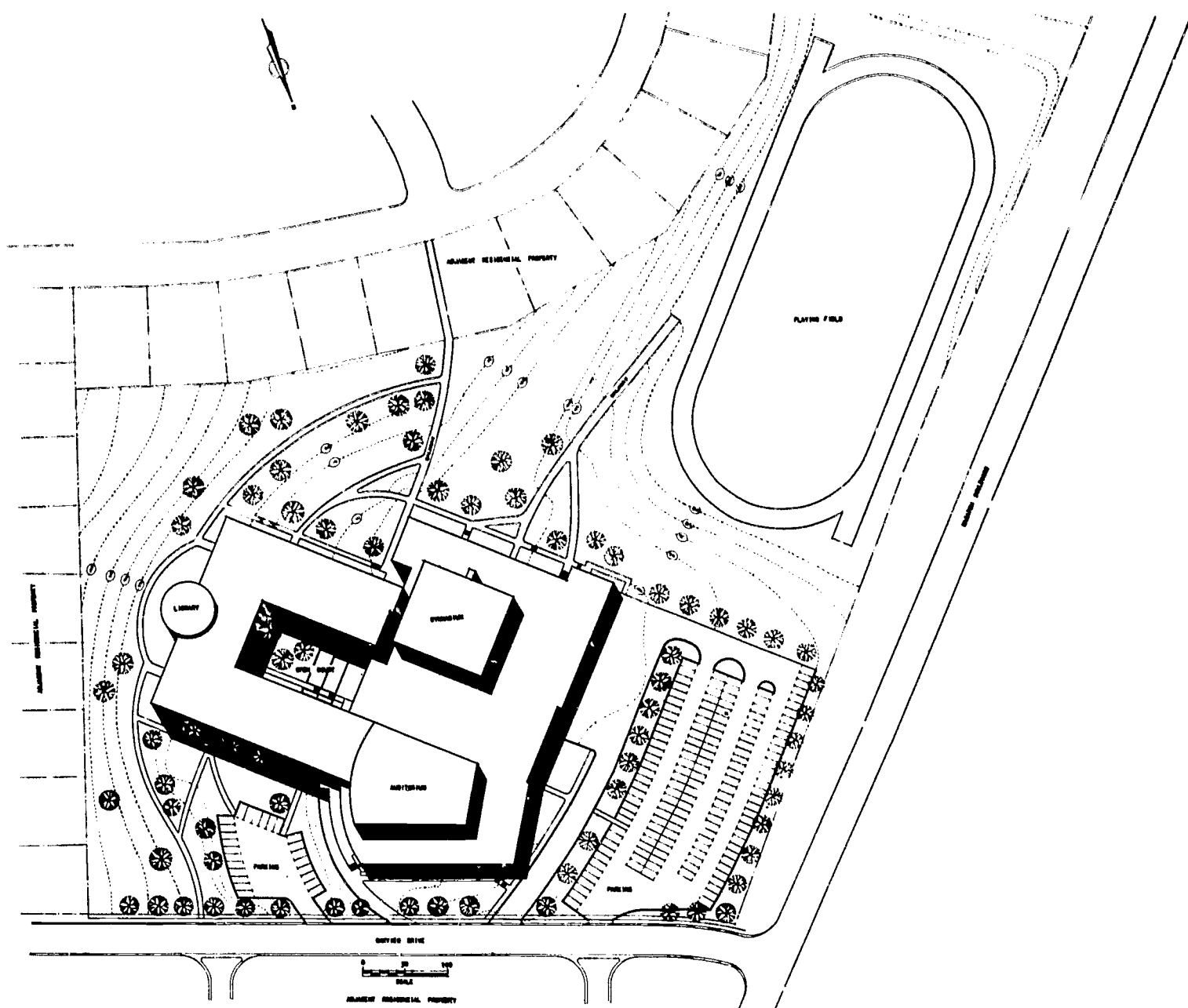
CHURCHILL JR. HIGH SCHOOL

4275 Wasatch Boulevard
Salt Lake City, Utah

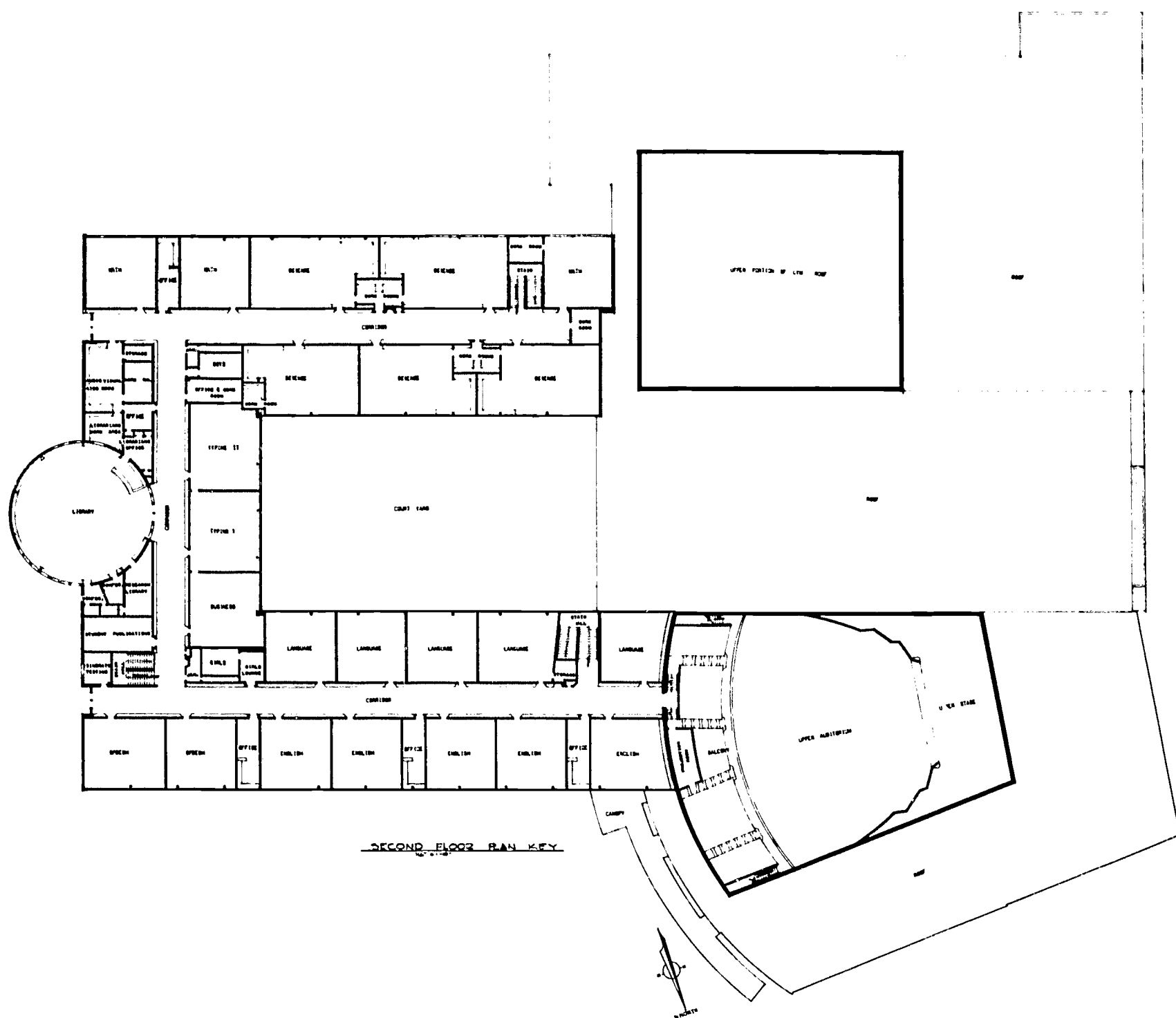


Completed January 1966

BOARD OF EDUCATION, GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELMER J. HARTVIGSEN, Superintendent
FETZER & FETZER, Architects, A.I.A.



The school has been designed with considerable thought given to arranging elements of junior high school education in regards to traffic, isolation and inter-relation. For example, the noisy areas of the gymnasium and shop were placed away from the quiet teaching areas and library, the cafeteria, administration and auditorium were placed centrally, a quiet inner court was placed for light and air in the classroom area.



The school was designed for 1,600 students on a 17-acre lot. In order to keep distances between activities and classes within reasonable limits, a two-story plan for the instructional areas with one end leading to the balcony of the auditorium, the other end leading to the gymnasium and shop areas was worked out as a logical solution to the problem, conforming to the sloping nature of the lot.



Carpeted daylighted, clear span library



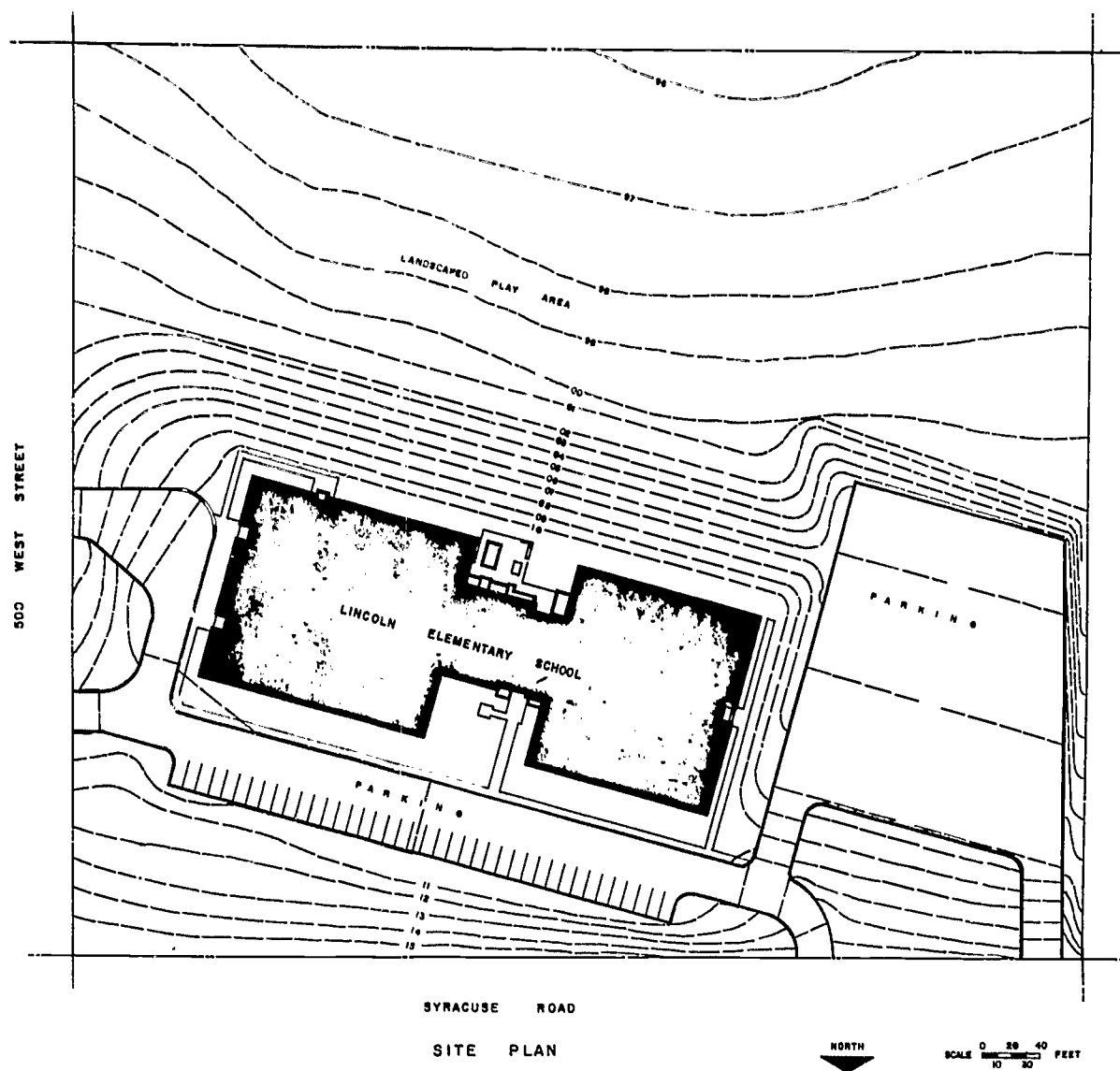
Auditorium for entire student body arranged to divide off classrooms at rear under balcony

LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
500 West Syracuse Road
Layton, Utah

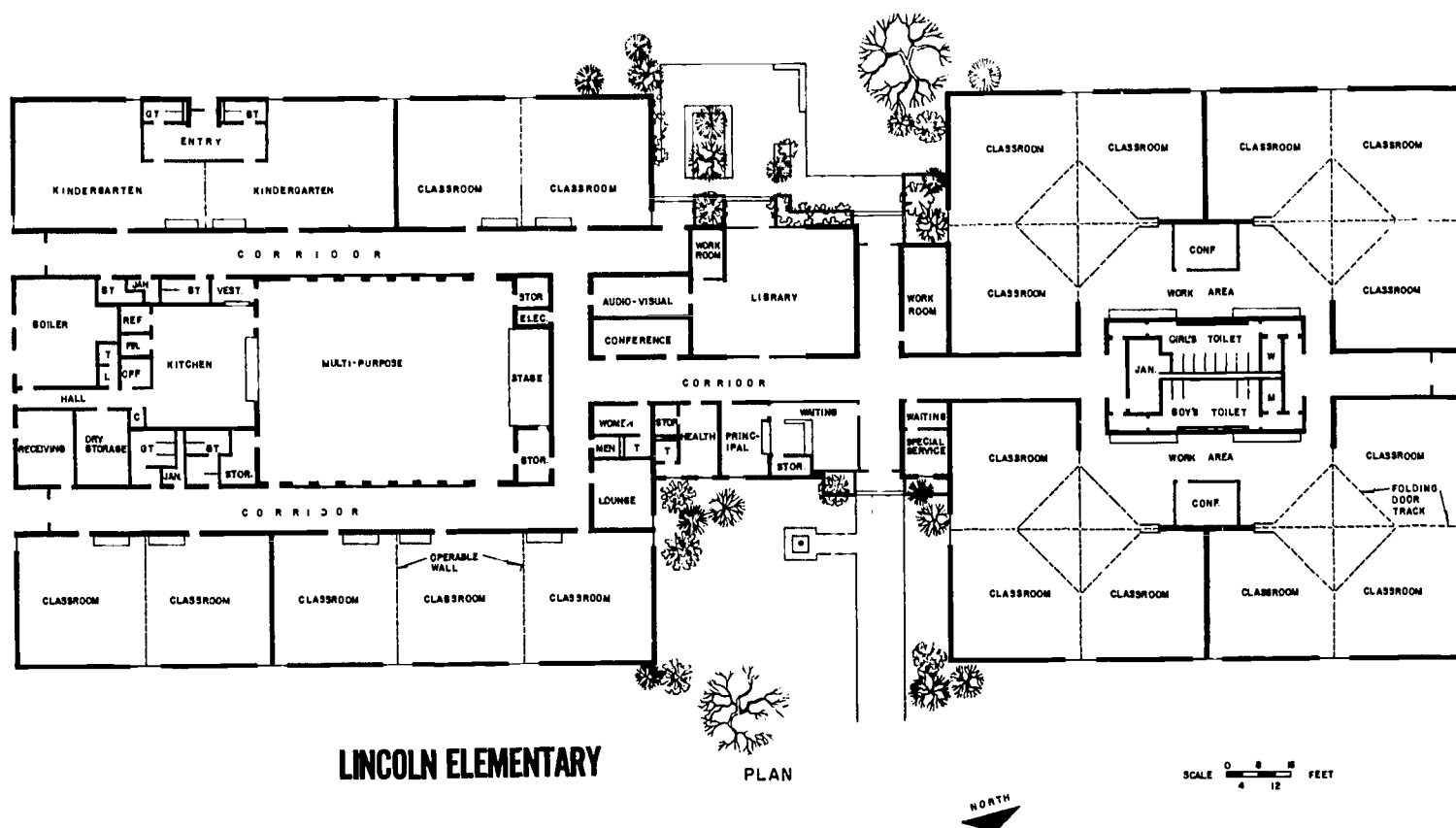


Completed 1966

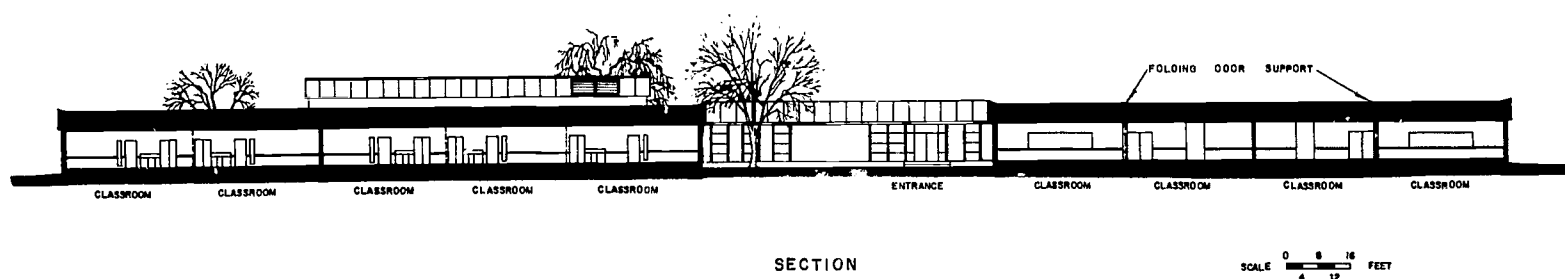
DAVIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
MR. BERNELL WRIGLEY, Superintendent
ASHTON, BRAZIER, MONTMORENCY & ASSOCIATES, Architects

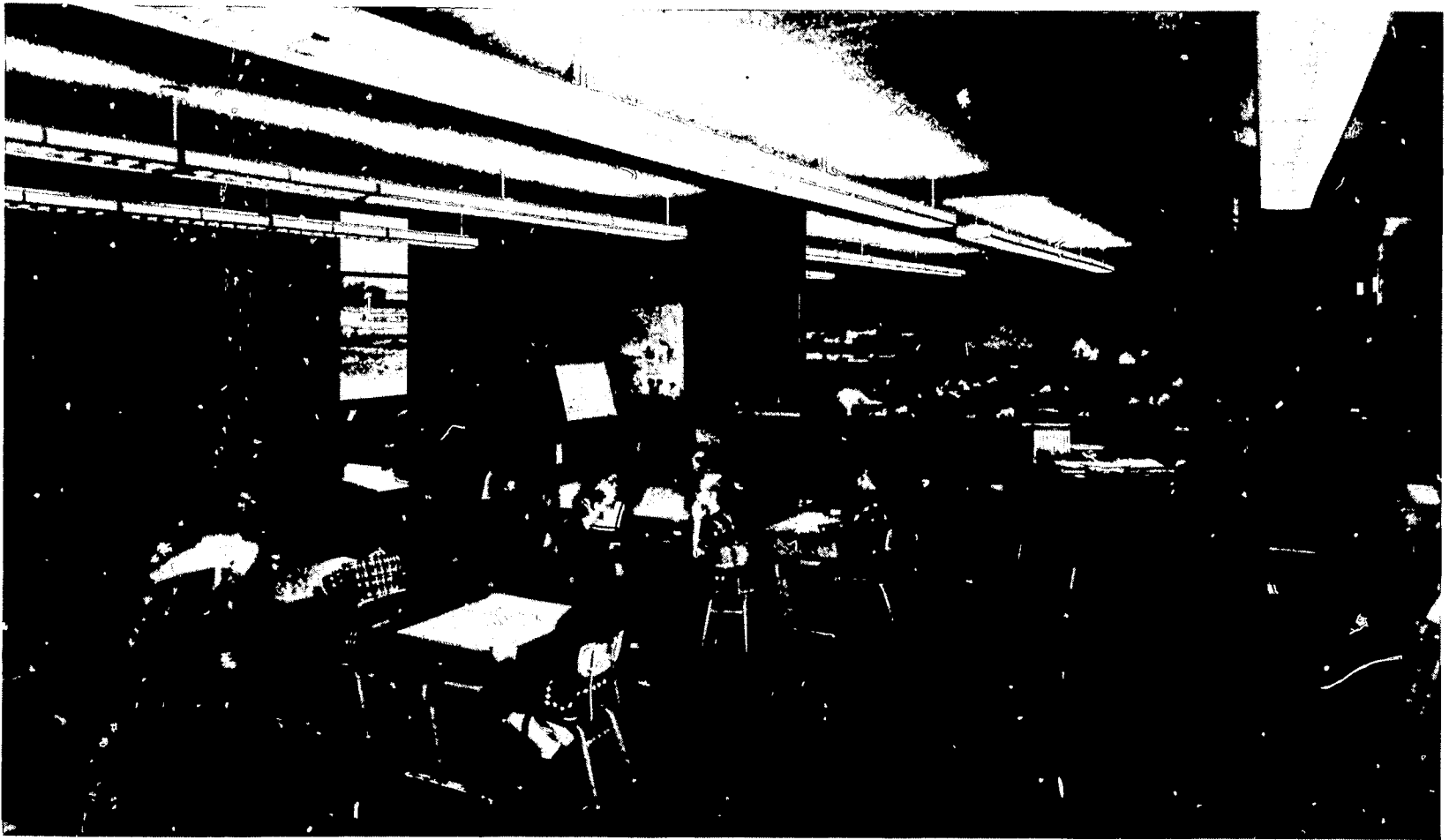


The Lincoln Elementary School is located on the edge of a rapidly expanding residential area and facing the main thoroughfare, Syracuse Road. The building is situated on the site with the long dimension parallel to the contours of the land, thus minimizing site work and permitting all rooms to be on the same level.



The Administrative and Materials Resource areas serve as the hub of the Lincoln Elementary School plan and separate the lower grade units, multi-purpose and service areas from the higher grade units. All class areas may function as individual classrooms or open into the team teaching units through the use of operable walls and folding partitions. Movable furniture is used extensively to further define class areas.





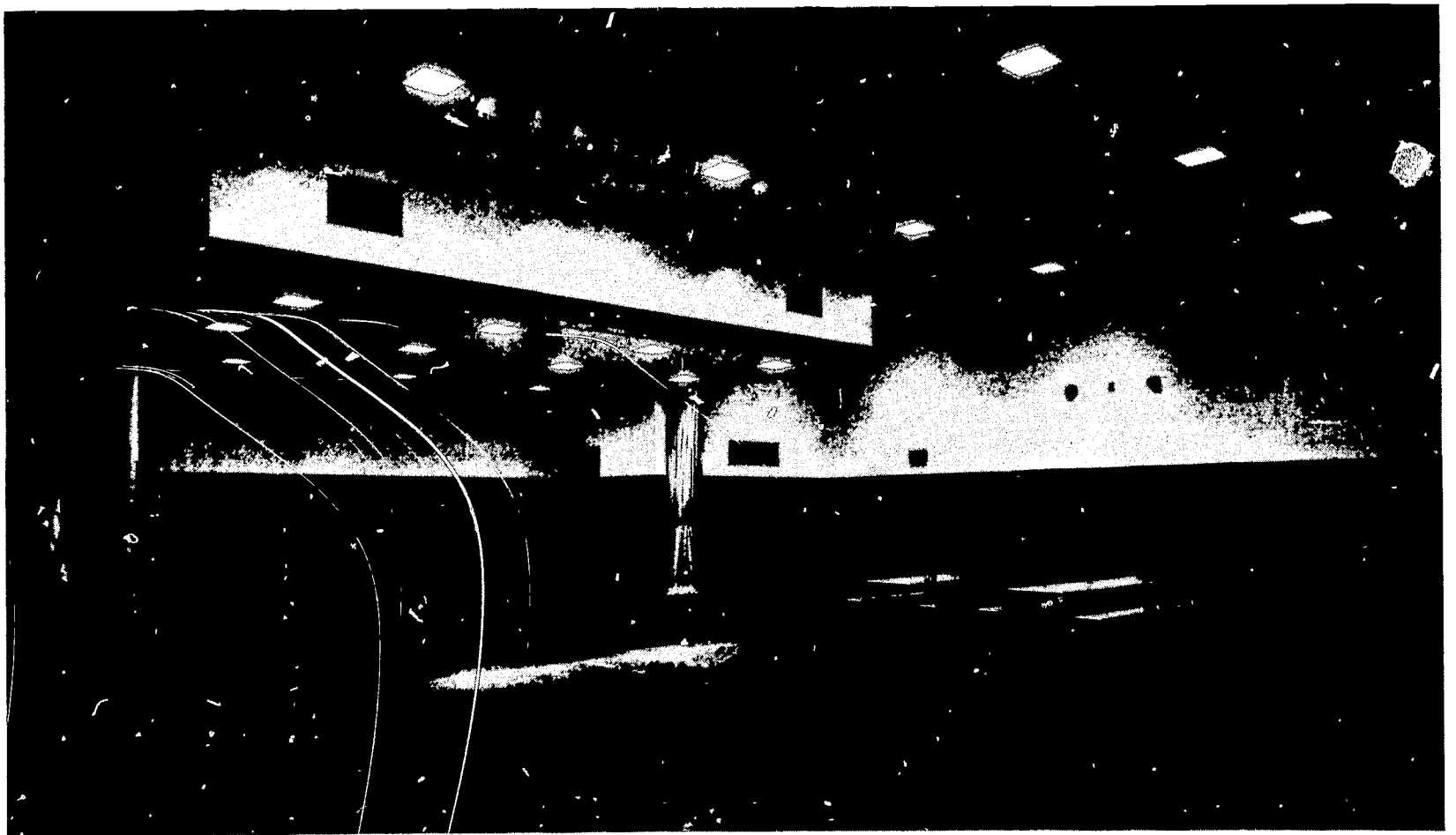
Flexibility in lower grades



Folding partitions and movable furniture create flexible spaces

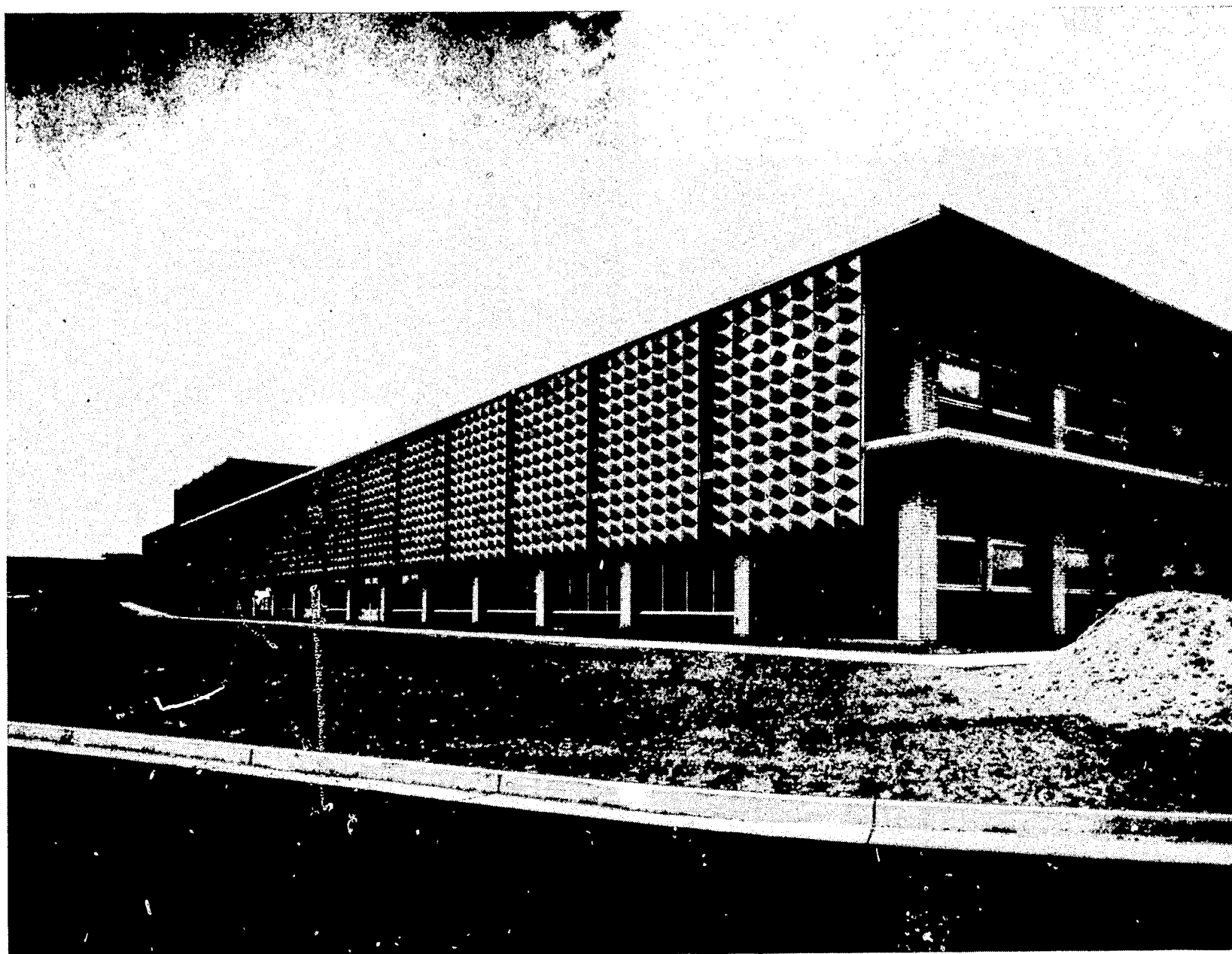


Work and conference areas available to class units



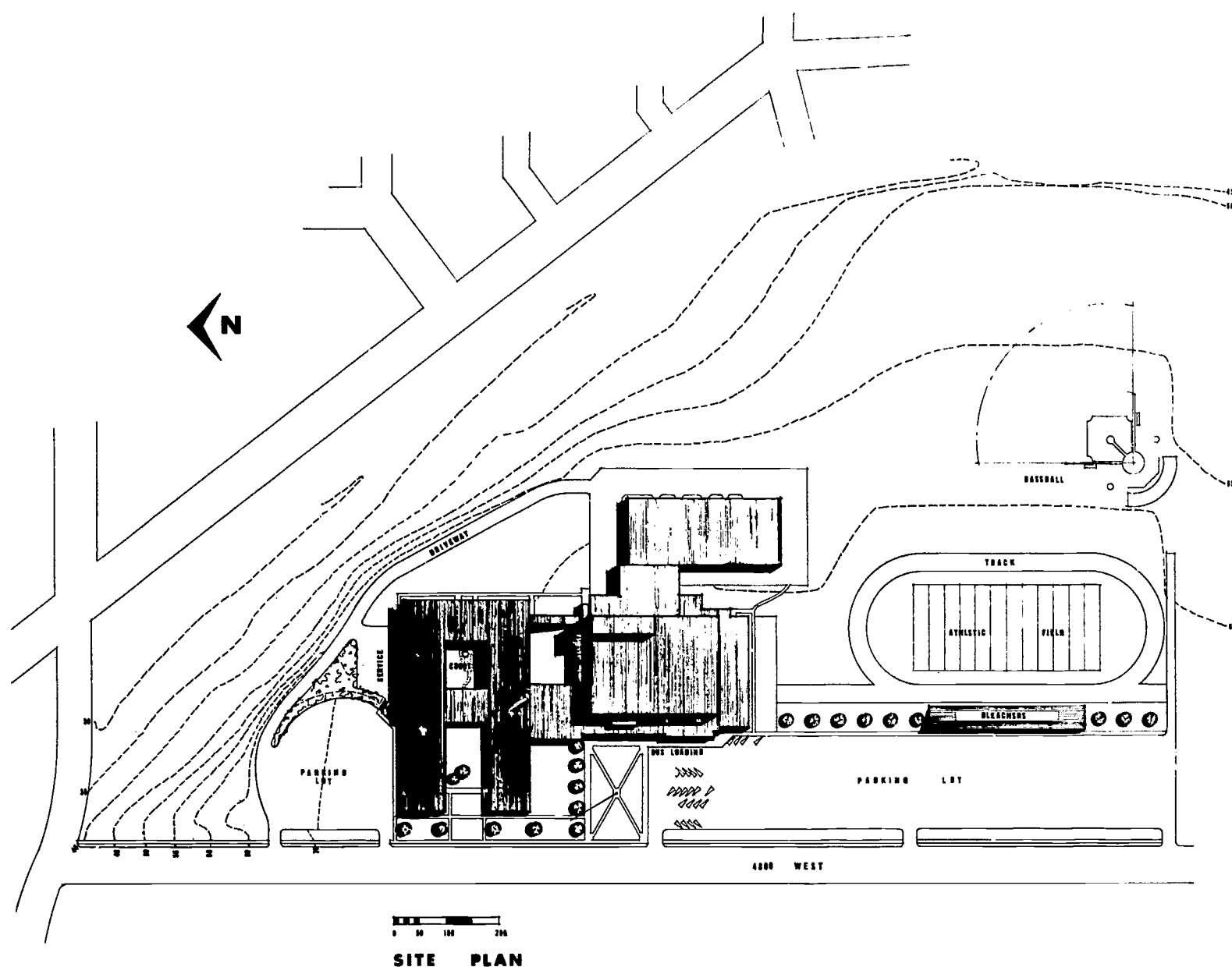
Folding stage and tables provide maximum flexibility

KEARNS HIGH SCHOOL
5525 South 4800 West
Kearns, Utah

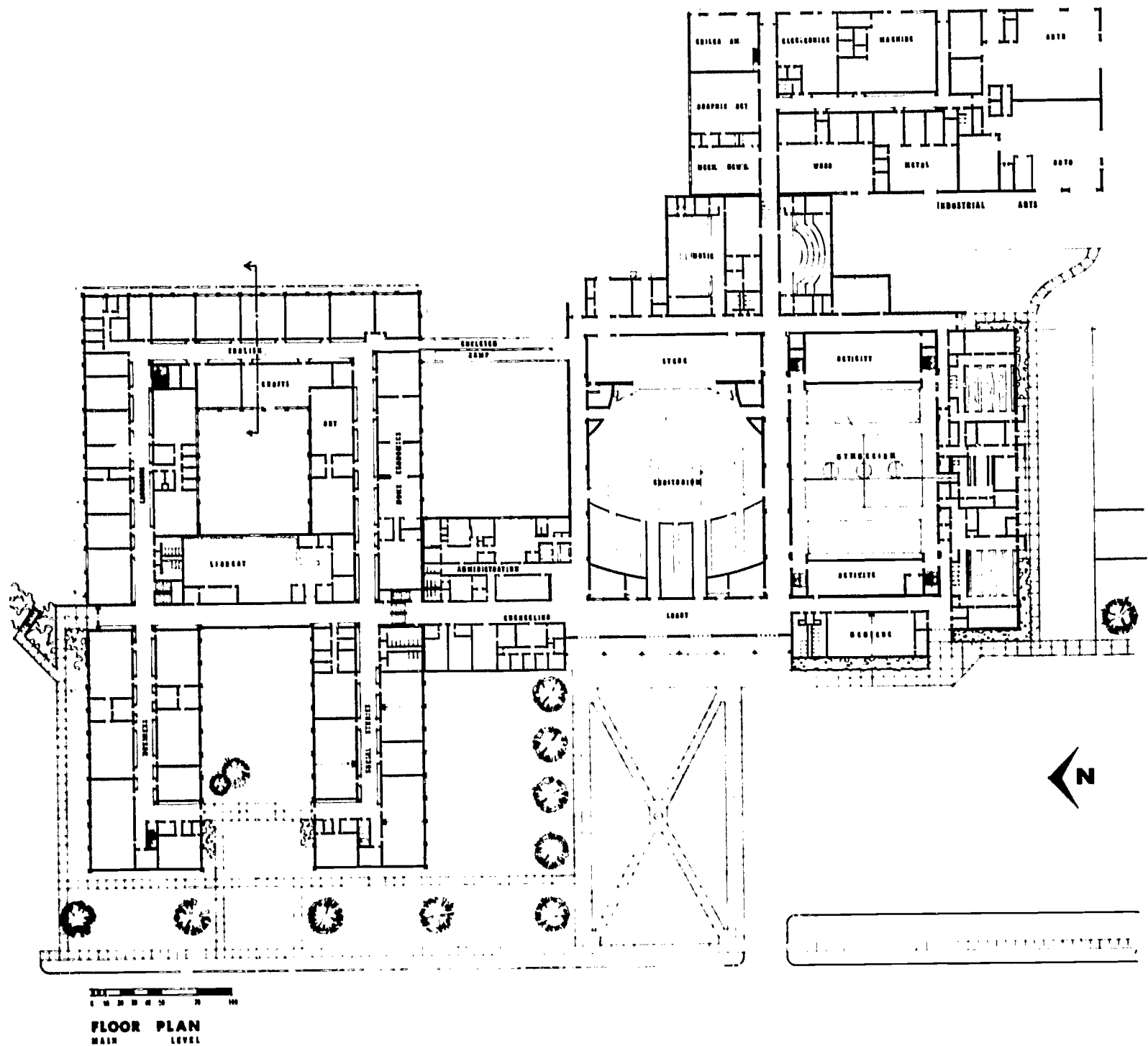


Completed 1966

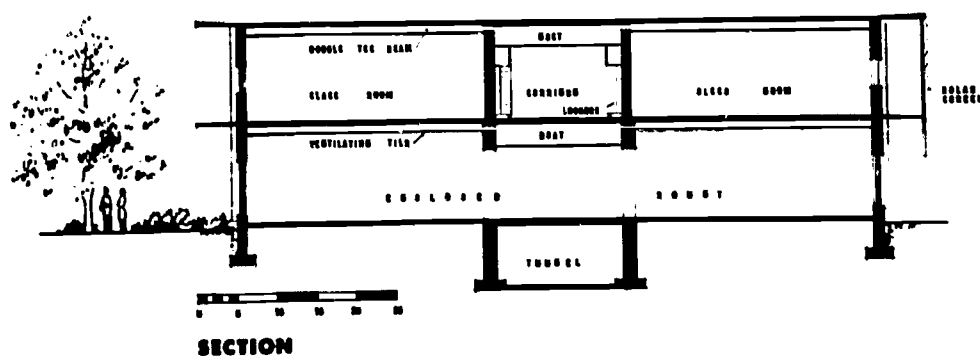
GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELMER J. HARTVIGSEN, Superintendent
BARKER AND CLAYTON, Architects

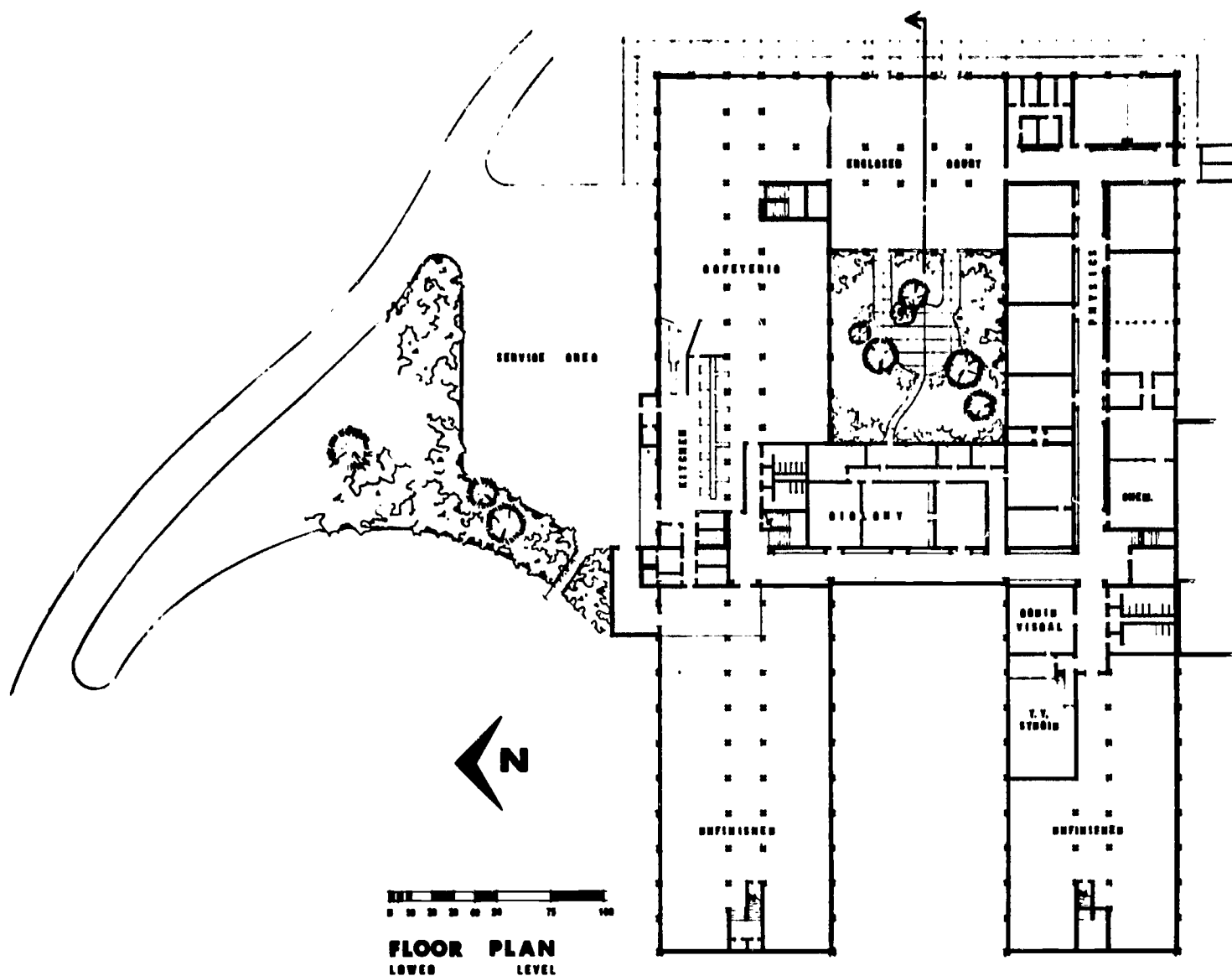


The Kearns High School is on the brow of a low hill southwest of the community of Kearns. The site affords a magnificent view of the entire Salt Lake Valley and the Wasatch Range from Mount Timpanogas on the south to Brigham City on the north. The site has considerable slope, with a fall of 45 feet from high point to low point. One of the main design problems was that of making the building, play fields and parking areas conform well with the site.

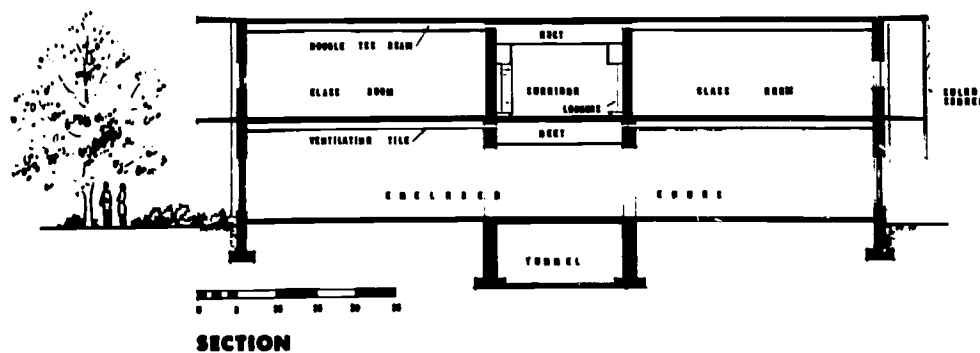


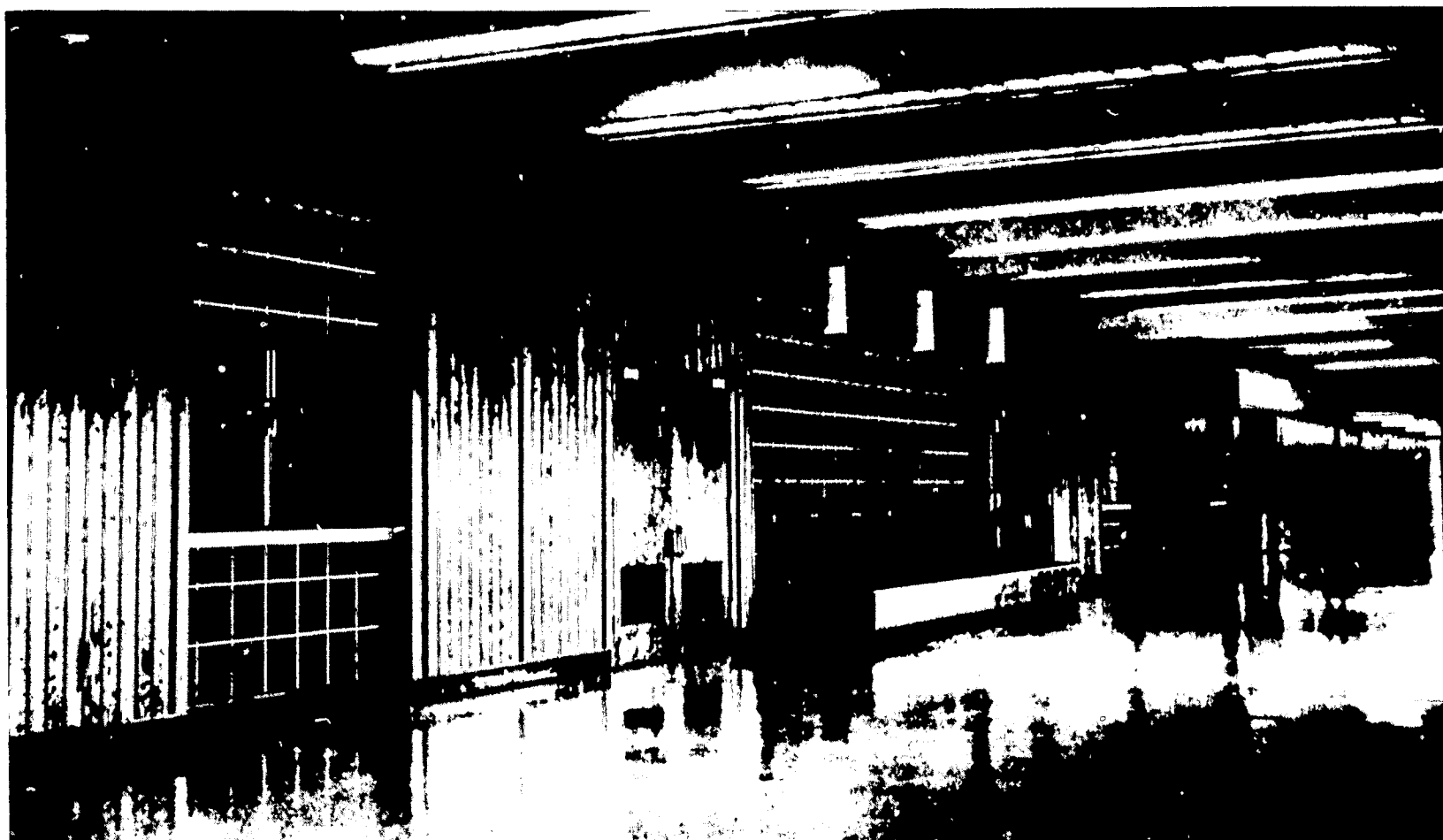
The building is designed with distinct departmental separation, although the entire building is one unit with complete interior circulation pattern. The windy conditions at the site and the extreme weather variations make this necessary. The auditorium and gymnasium areas are designed to be conveniently used for public functions at night, and there is much demand for such use. The classroom wing at the left is two stories high, with these levels split above and below the administrative and auditorium level. The auditorium is divisible by power operated folding partitions to make three separate large group areas which are used often with good results.



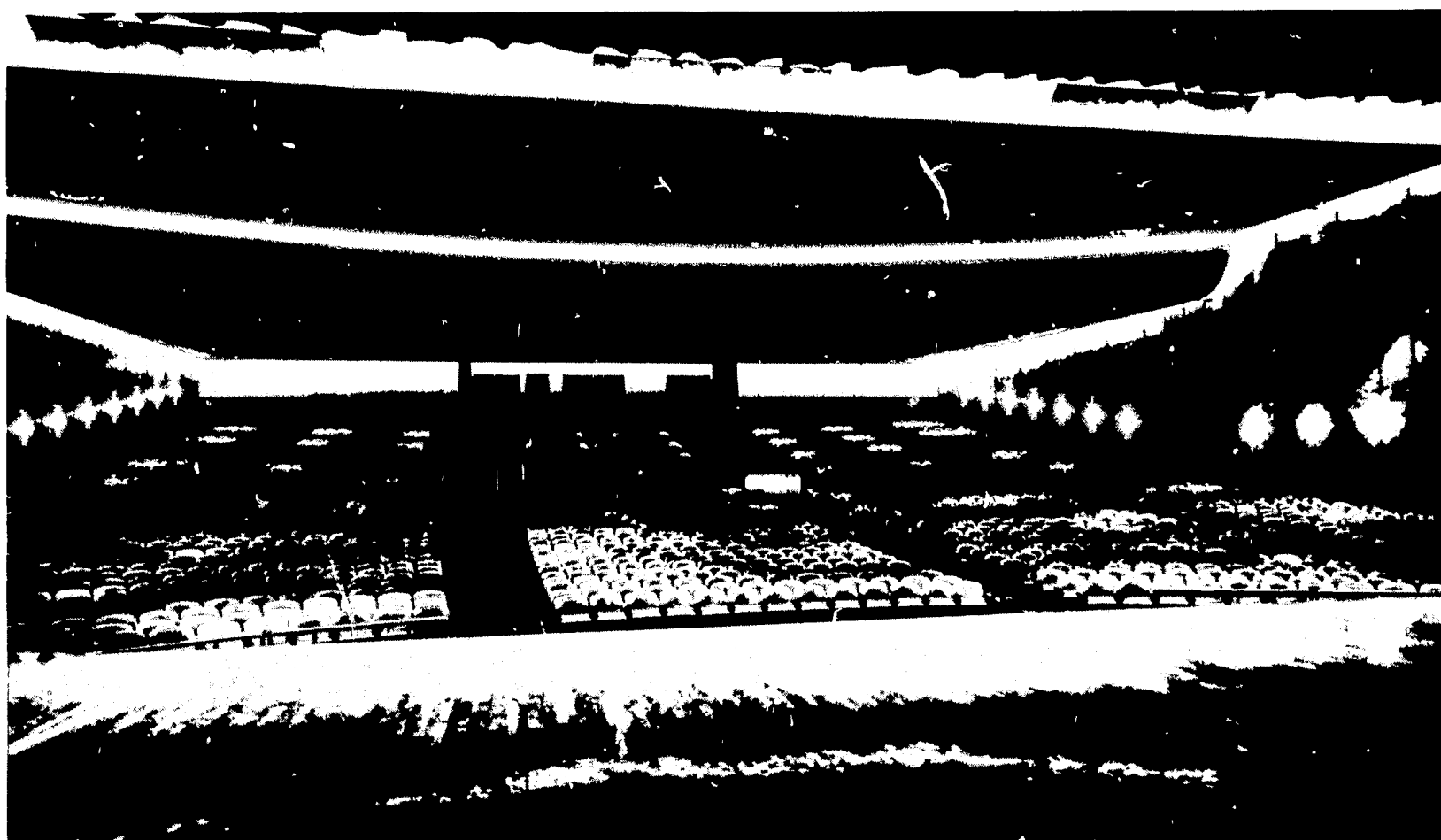


The lower floor of the classroom wing includes a kitchen, serving and lunchroom area which is designed to serve 800 students in 10 minutes and to seat 1,000 students at a time. This design assumed two lunch periods to serve a total of 1,600 hot lunches. There is also an enclosed court which is used as an activity room for dances, special parties, testing, and other large group activities. Two large unfinished spaces are included, which can be later developed into additional classrooms or other facilities. A television studio serves the complete closed circuit television system which is included in the building. The television system has facilities to permit origination of programs from any part of the building and distribution or recording of these programs, as well as distribution of broadcast, taped or filmed programs.



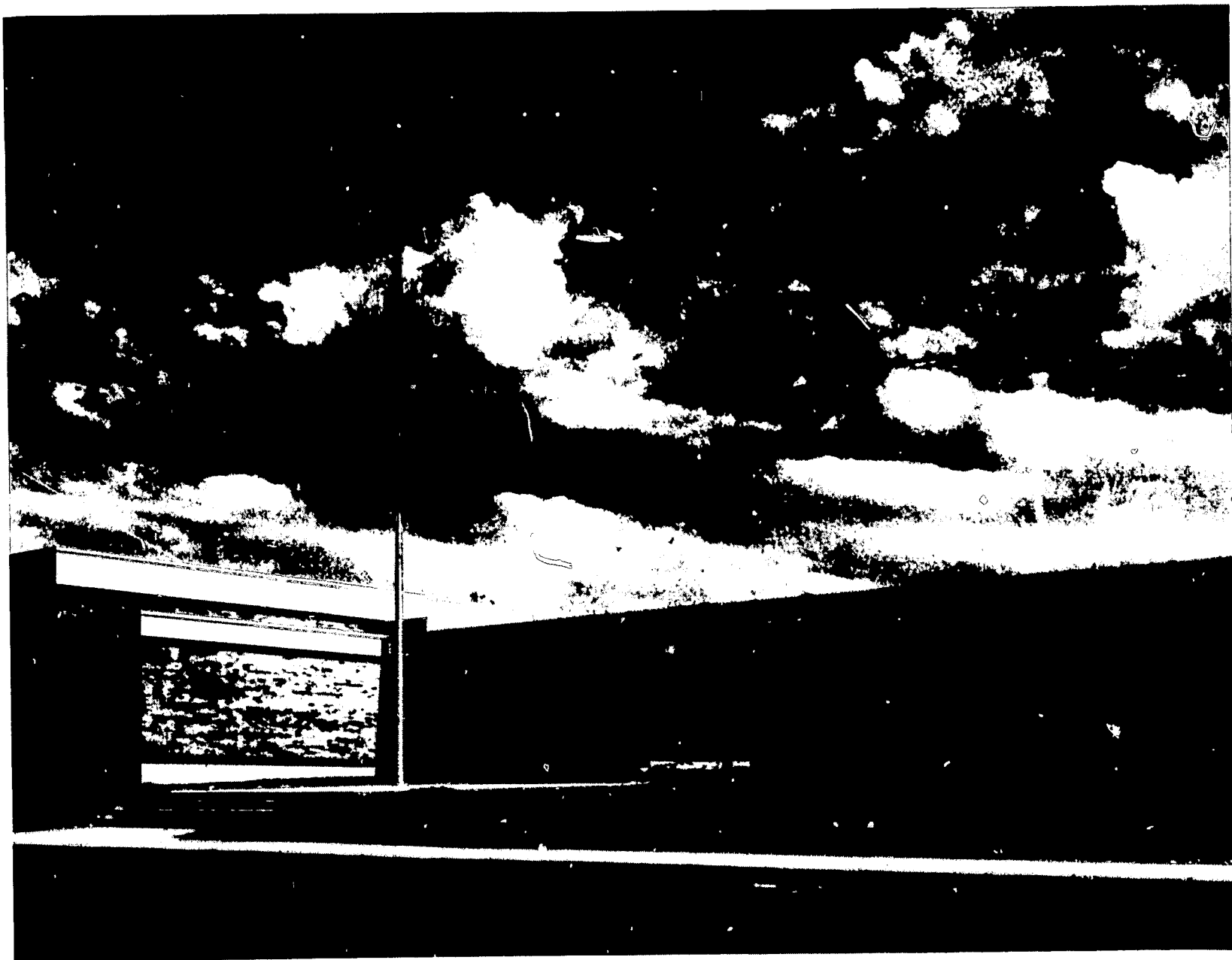


Foyer serving Auditorium and Gymnasium.



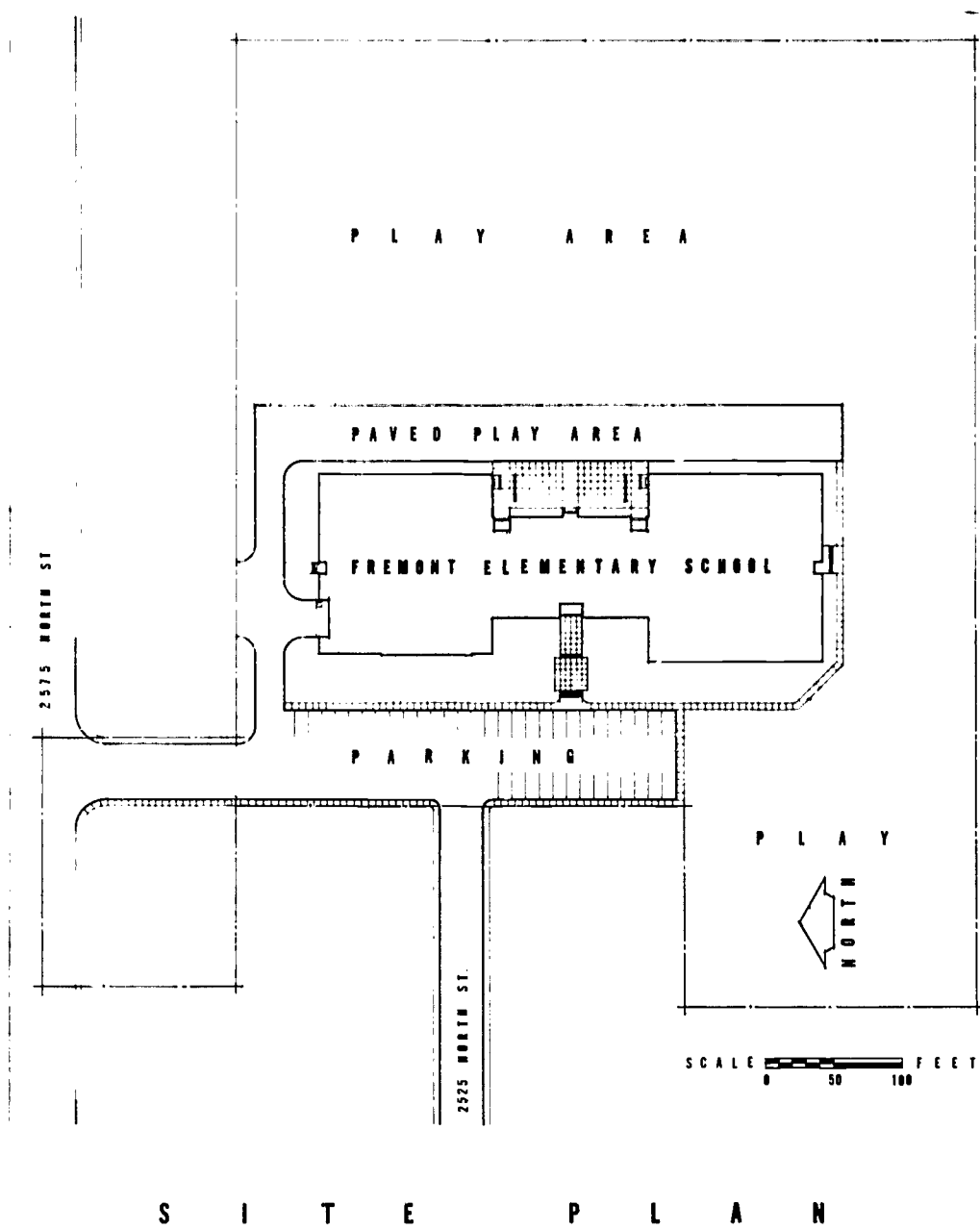
View of Auditorium from Stage.

FREMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Sunset, Utah

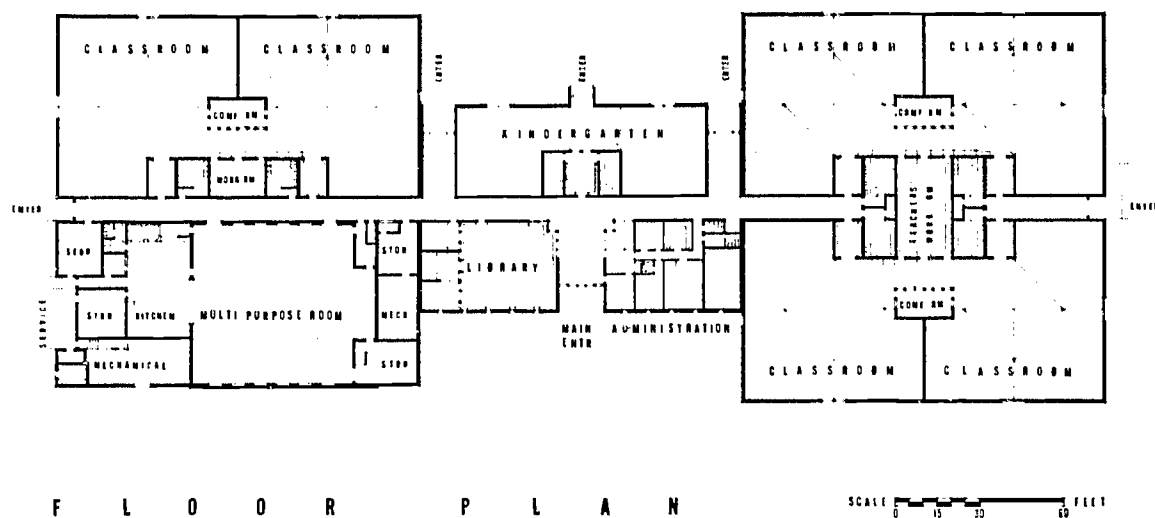


Completed 1966

DAVIS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
BURNEL WRIGGLEY, Superintendent
CARPENTER & STRINGHAM, Architect

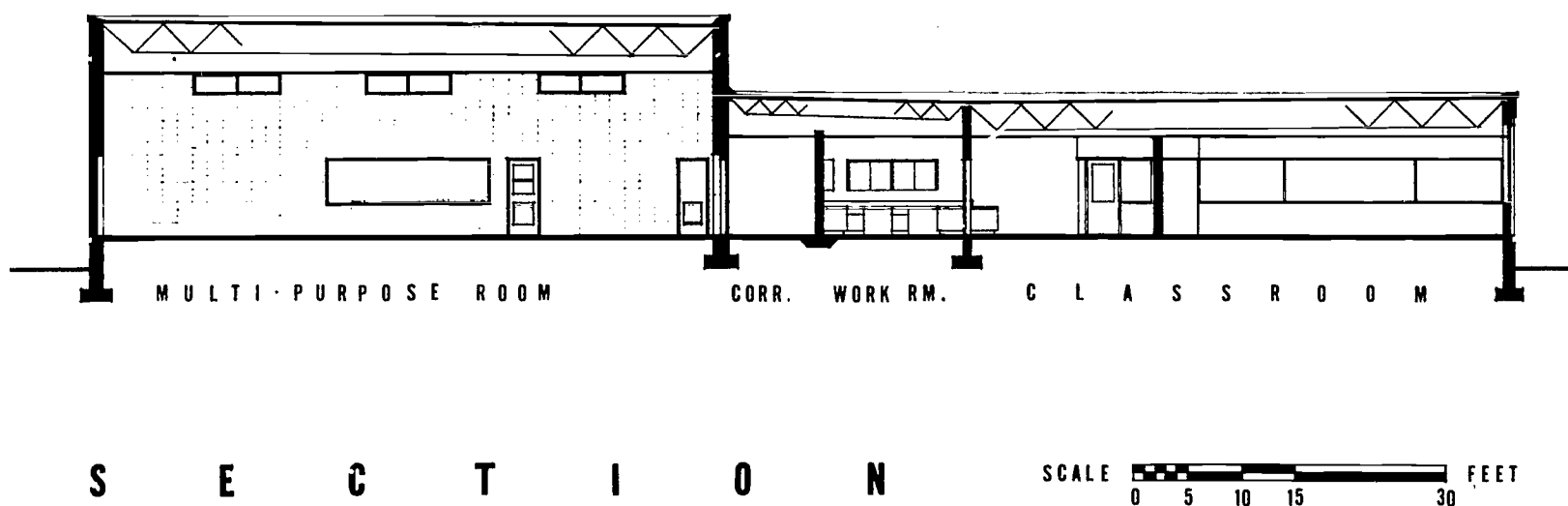


The Fremont Elementary School is located on a property with a considerable uniform slope to the west; therefore, the building was made long and narrow to conform to these contours.



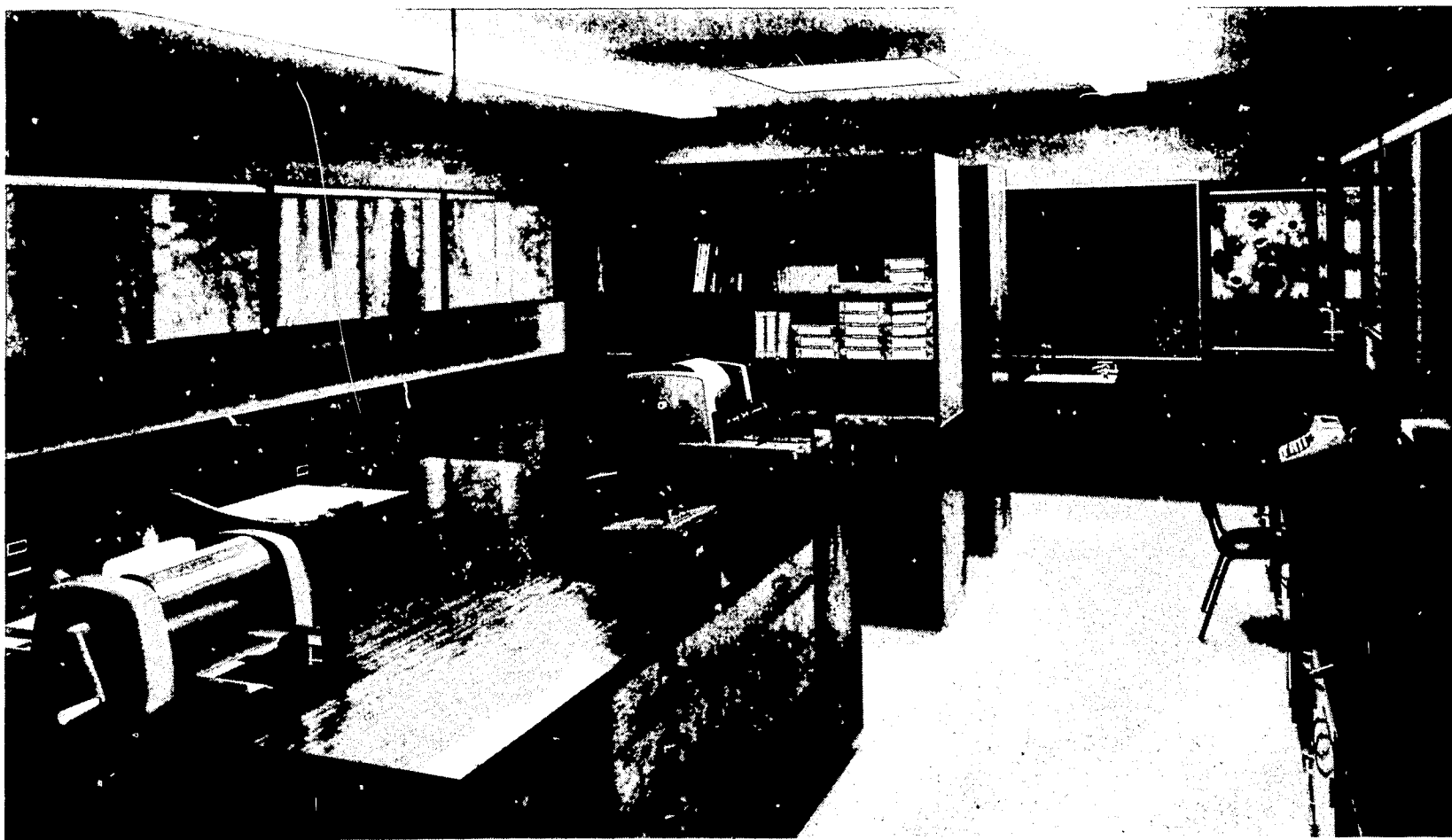
This school was designed to be versatile in meeting the requirements of both the common separate classroom teaching space and the concept of team teaching.

There are 12 classrooms in groups of three (3) surrounding common conference work areas and teacher work rooms. These groups of three are subdivided by means of folding wood doors which can provide a variety of spaces. All classrooms are carpeted.





Semi-open classroom arrangement



Teachers workroom



Library conference and workrooms are open to library



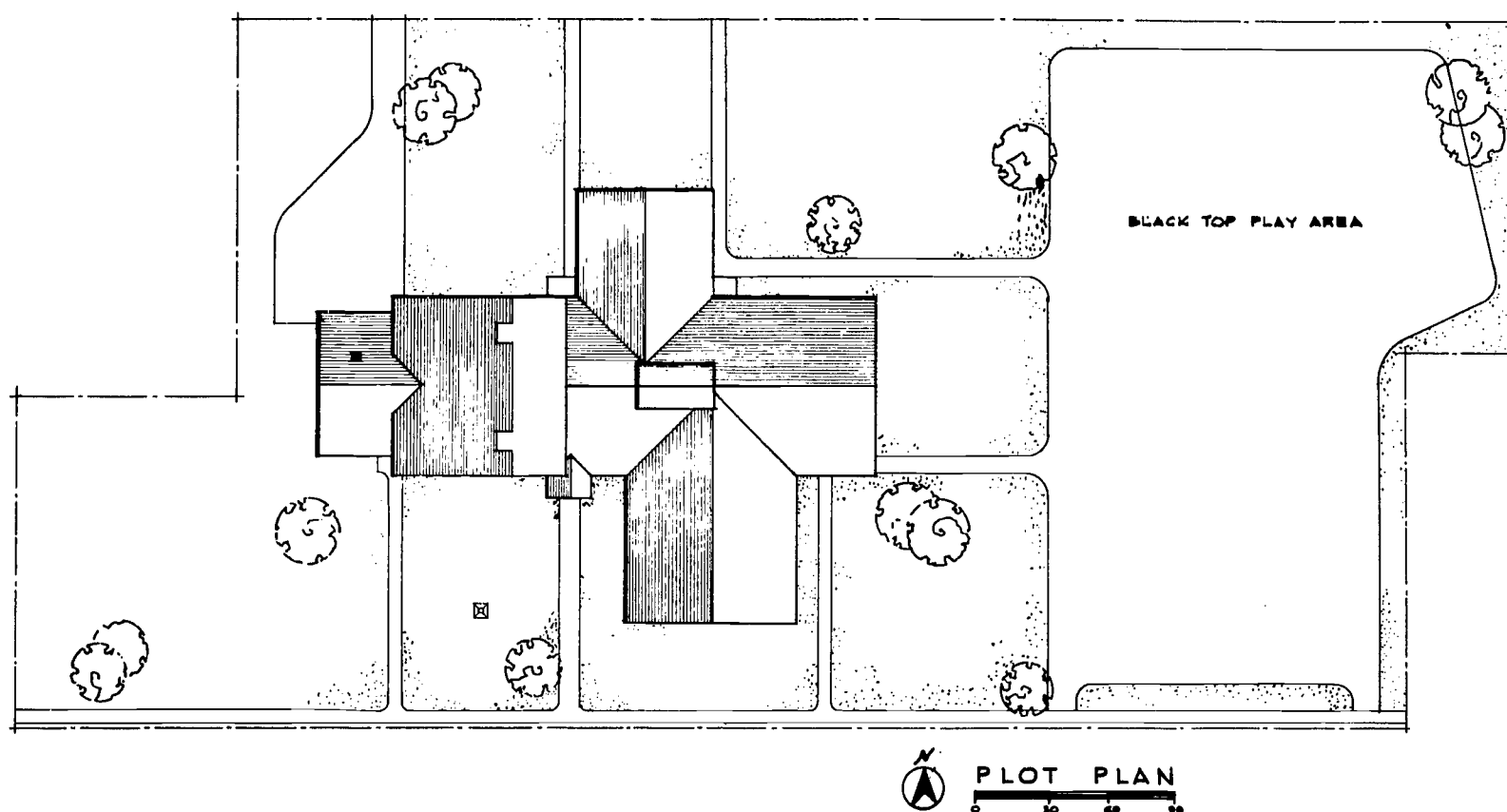
Serving and dining area in all-purpose room

DUCHESNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Duchesne, Utah

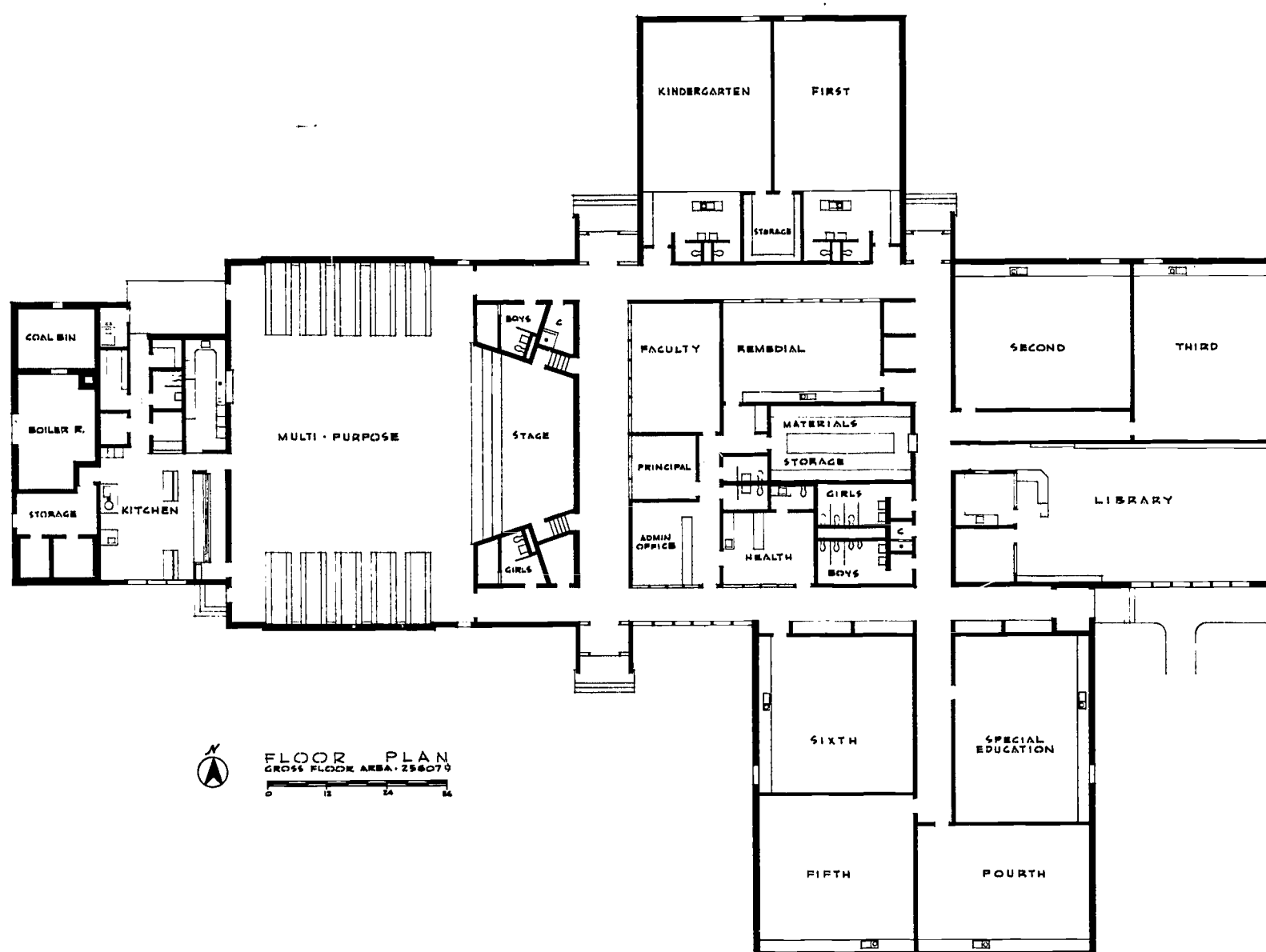


Completed 1966

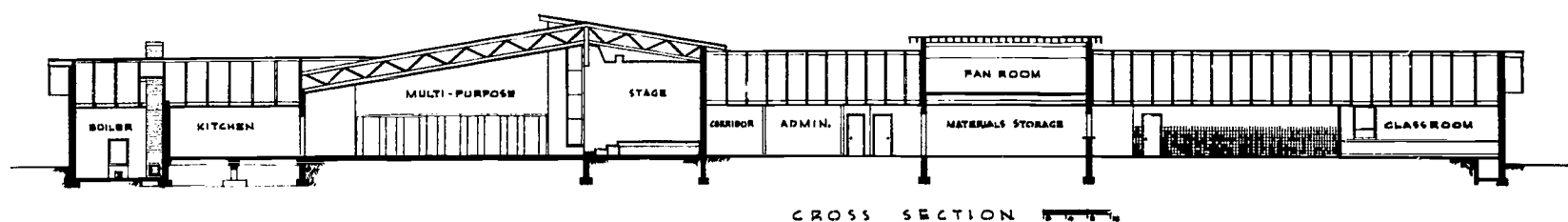
DUCHESNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
THOMAS J. ABPLANALP, Superintendent
WILLIAM ROWE SMITH, A.I.A., Architect



The Duchesne Elementary School is located on a plot in the river bottoms. Because of this, it was necessary to remove all the existing soil and replace it with carefully compacted fill. It was determined that the construction should be as lightweight as practical and should be of materials easily maintained by local craftsmen. View was not of particular importance, so the scheme is compact and self-contained. These factors weighed rather heavily in the overall design concept and character of the building and resulted in a simple, straight-forward solution which is like a little jewel in the desert, very much at home in its surroundings.

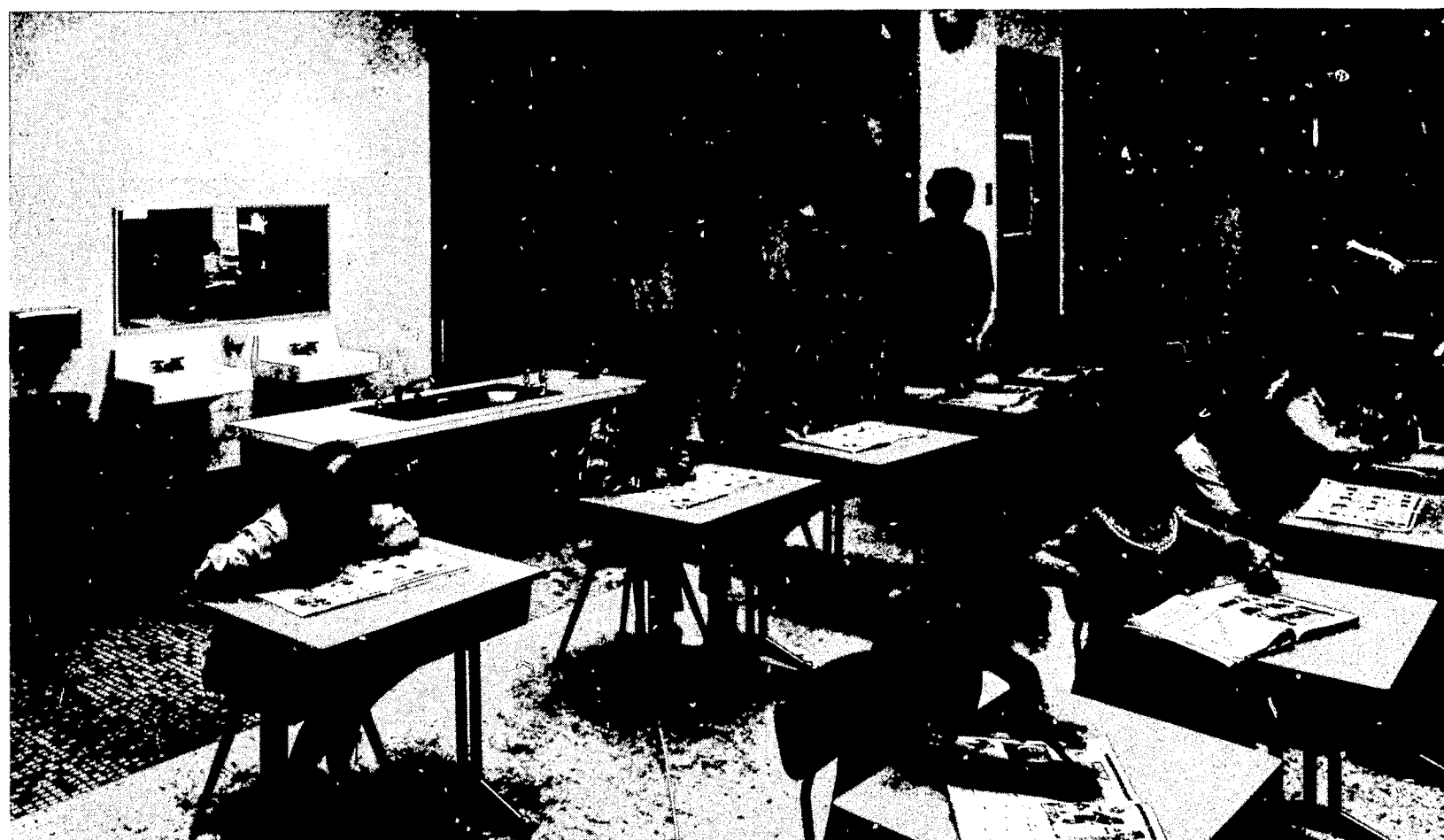


In planning this school, it was decided that the existing program of single teacher stations would be followed. In order to remain flexible, should the teaching program change, the classrooms were grouped in pods off the central core. Each wing is spanned with trusses, making it possible to remove or change any interior partition. It is also planned to receive a team teaching pod adjoining the east end wall next to the library. This area will expand the program to twelve teacher stations. Classrooms are large and well lighted, with enormous expanses of chalk and pin-up boards, providing a delightful home for learning for tots and young people. Colors throughout are low in hue which creates a mood of pleasantness, clean and quiet, with an occasional splash of bright color which tinkles like children's laughter. This was a fun school to design, and this spirit is evident in the happy children and teachers who occupy it.

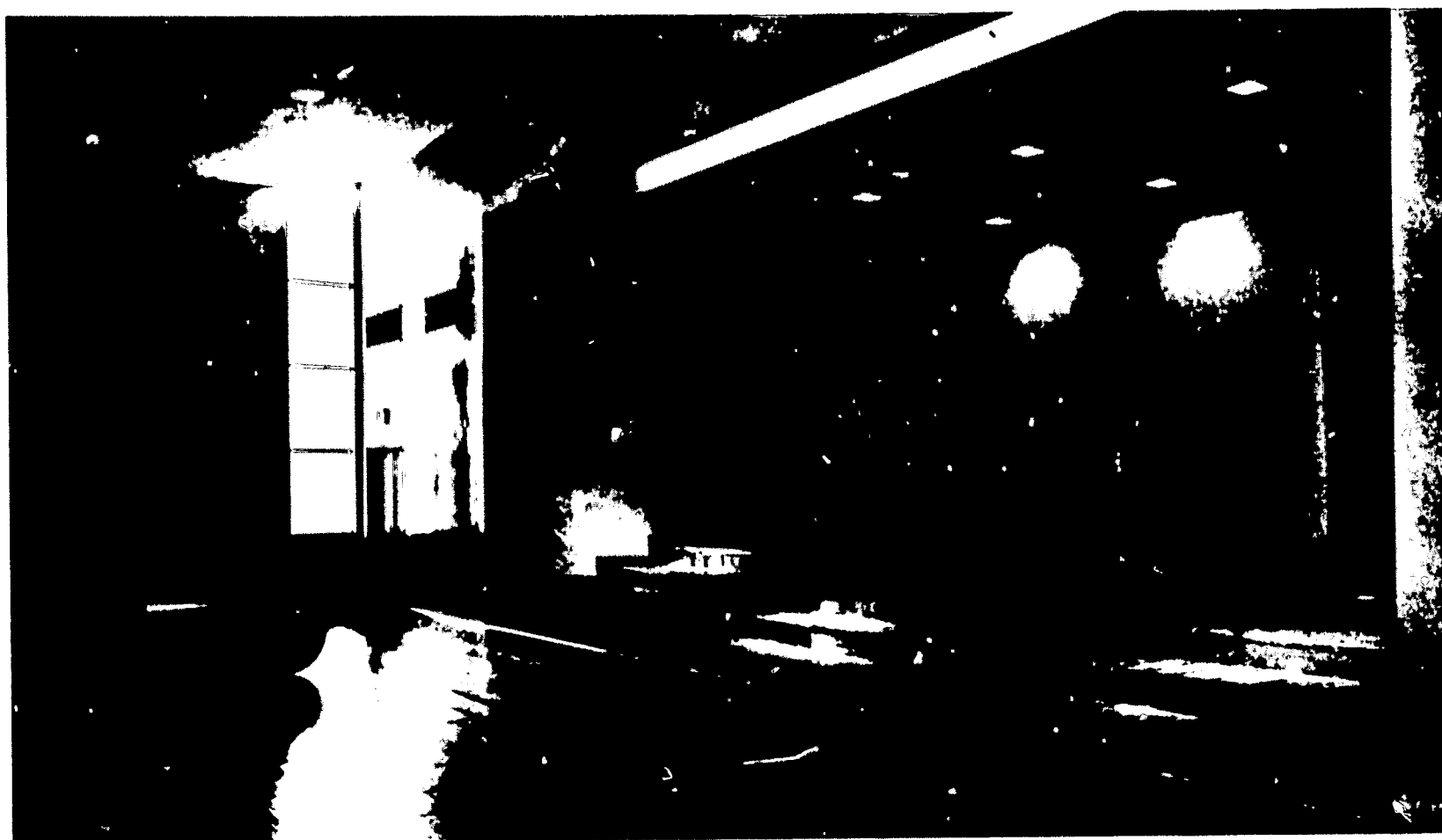




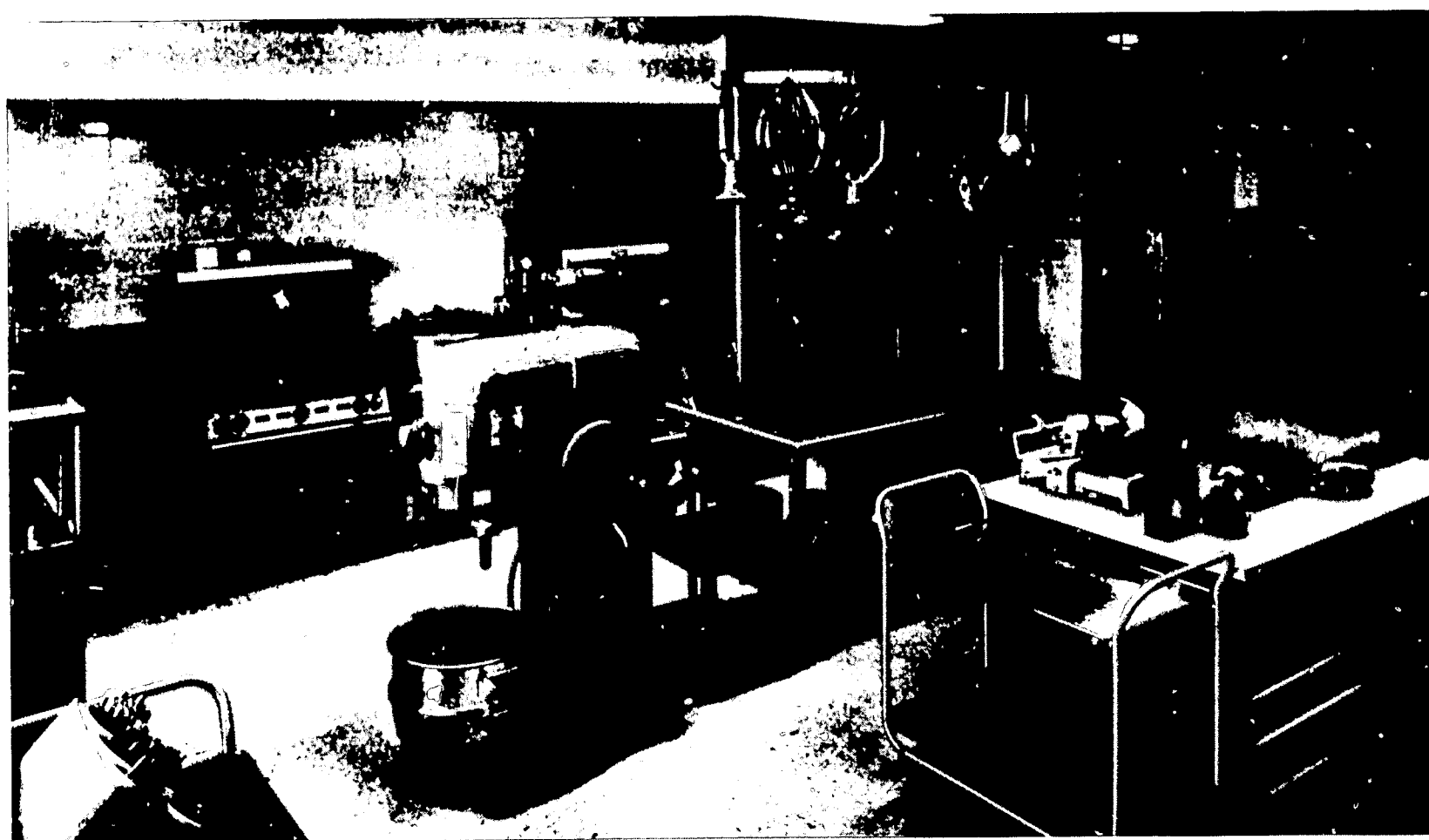
Quiet study area in library



Kindergarten study area — remainder of classroom carpeted and informal



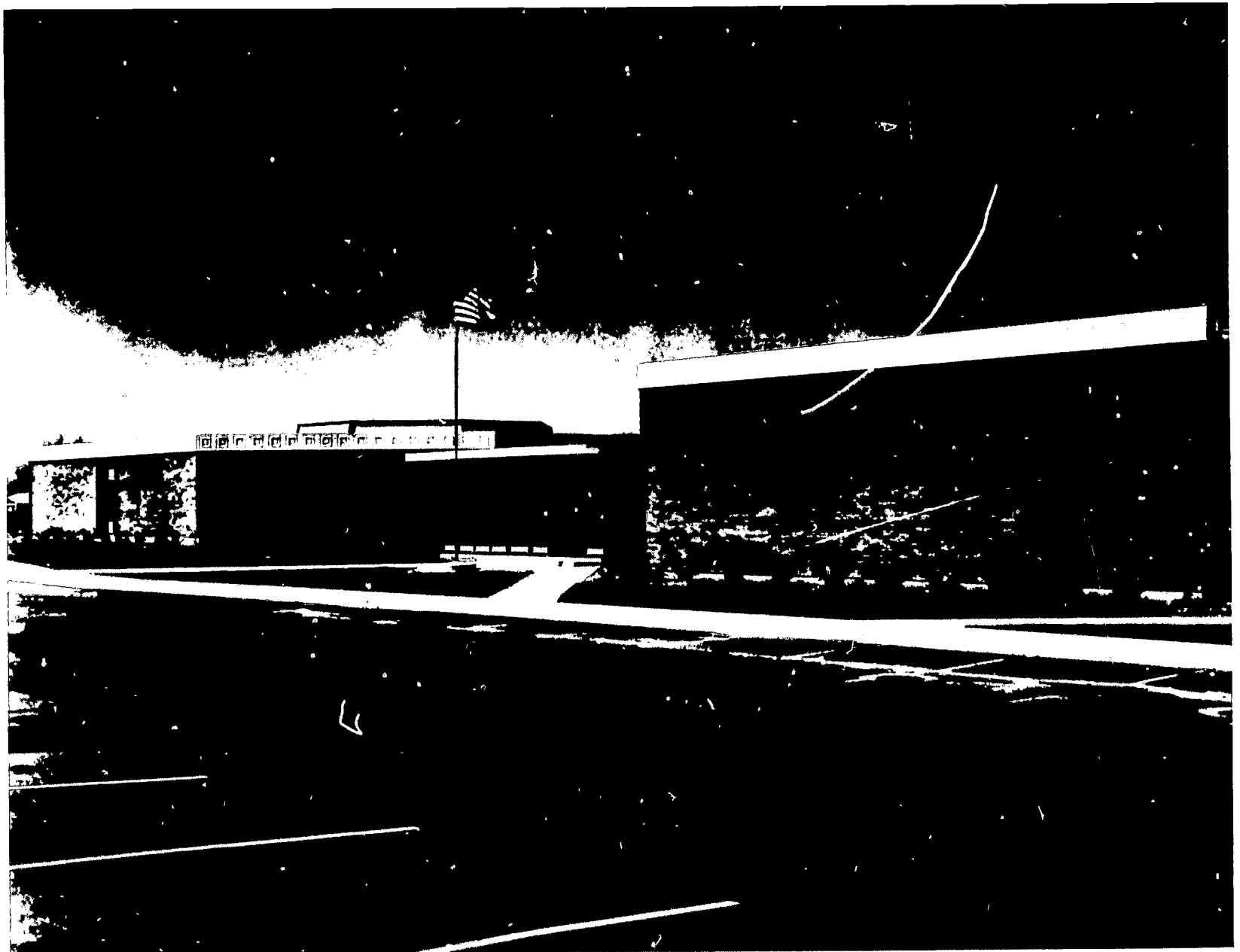
Multi-purpose room looking toward stage



Sparkling food preparation area

EAST MIDVALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

6990 South 300 East
Midvale, Utah

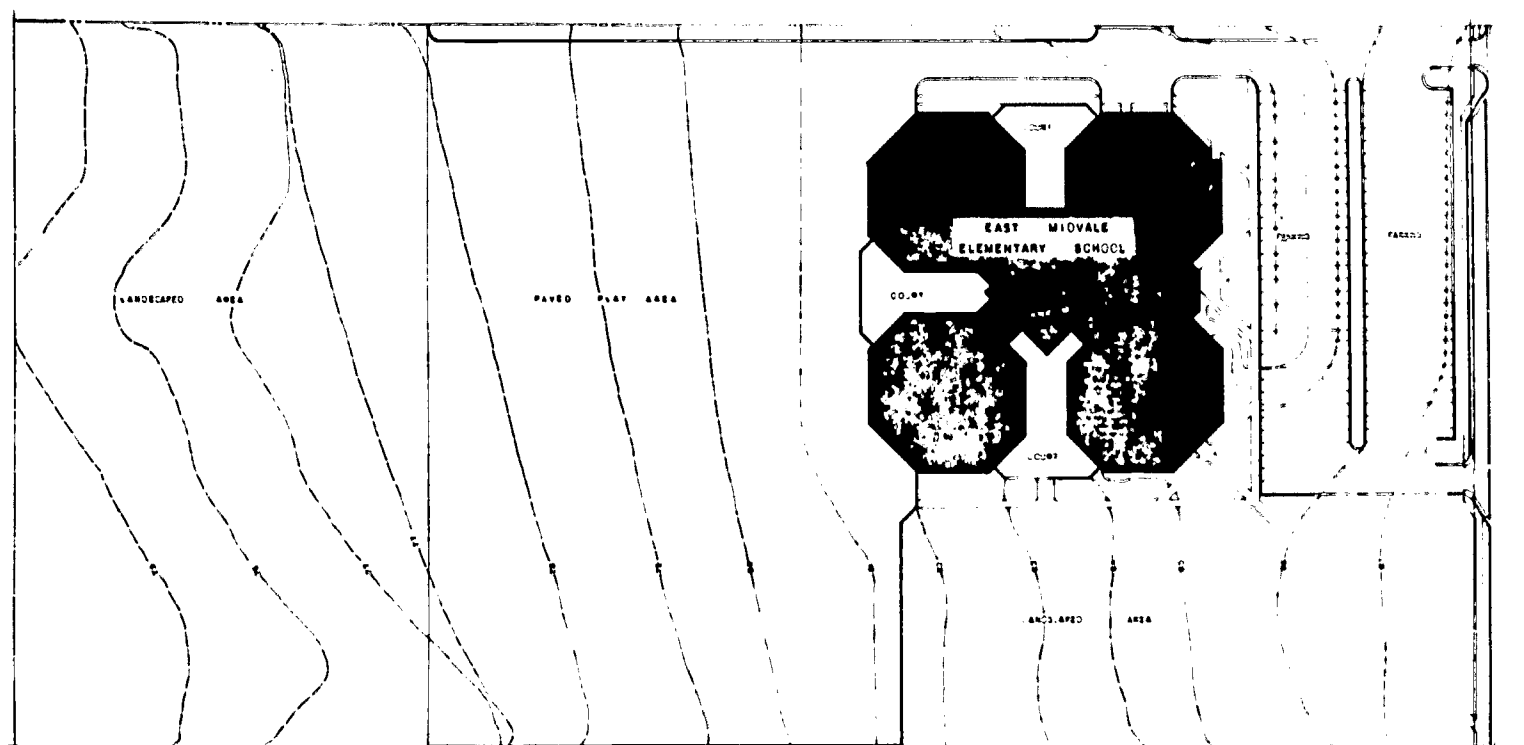


Completed 1966

JORDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

REED H. BECKSTEAD, Superintendent

ASHTON, BRAZIER, MONTMORENCY & ASSOCIATES, Architects

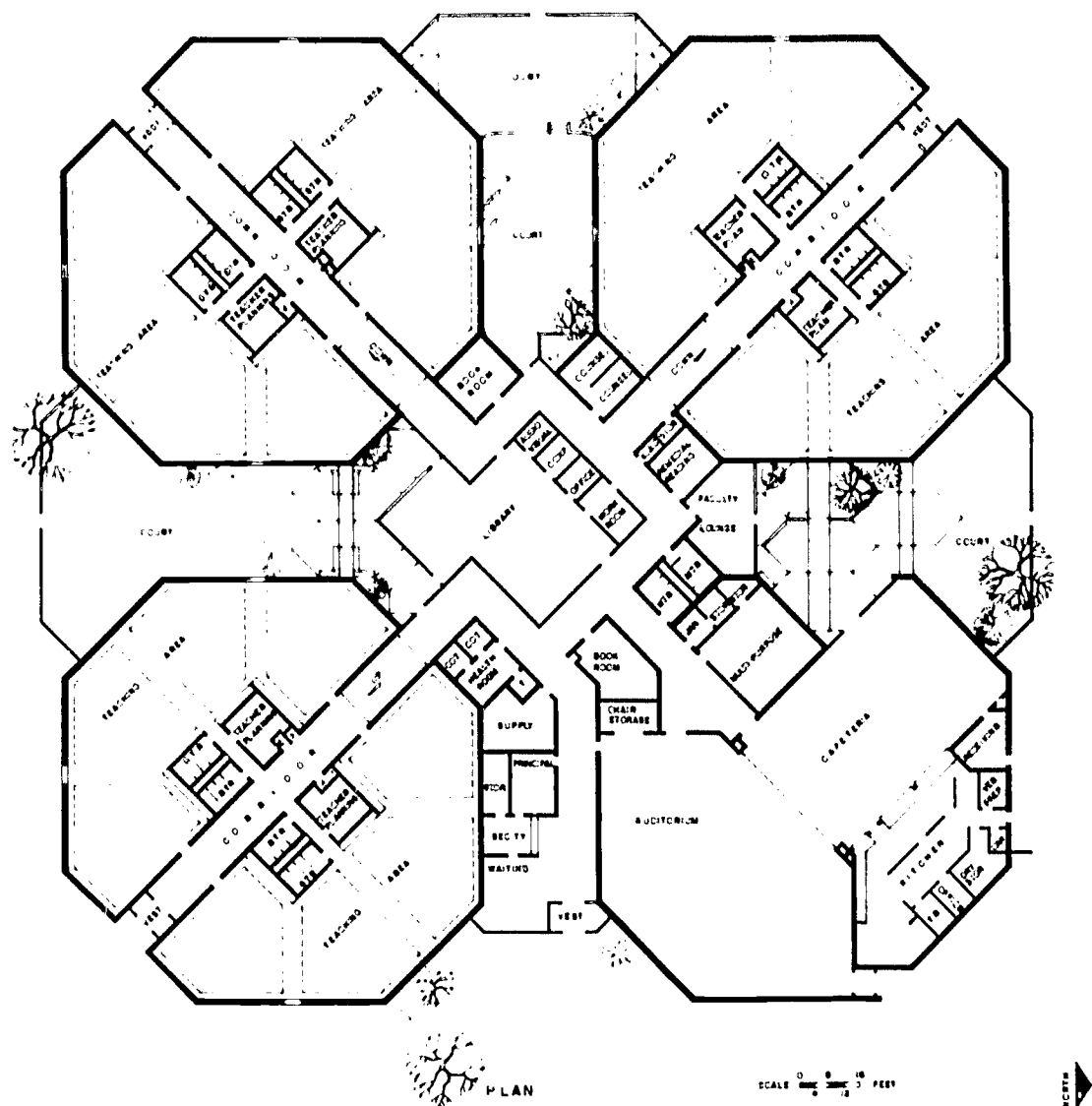


SITE PLAN

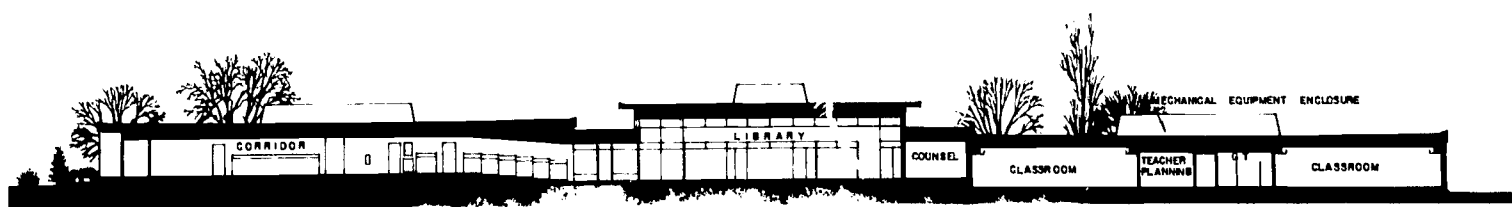
SCALE 0 25 50 FEET
1" = 25'



The gradual sloping site of the East Midvale Elementary School provides for a natural difference in floor elevations. Gentle ramps in the carpeted corridors make the transition between levels.

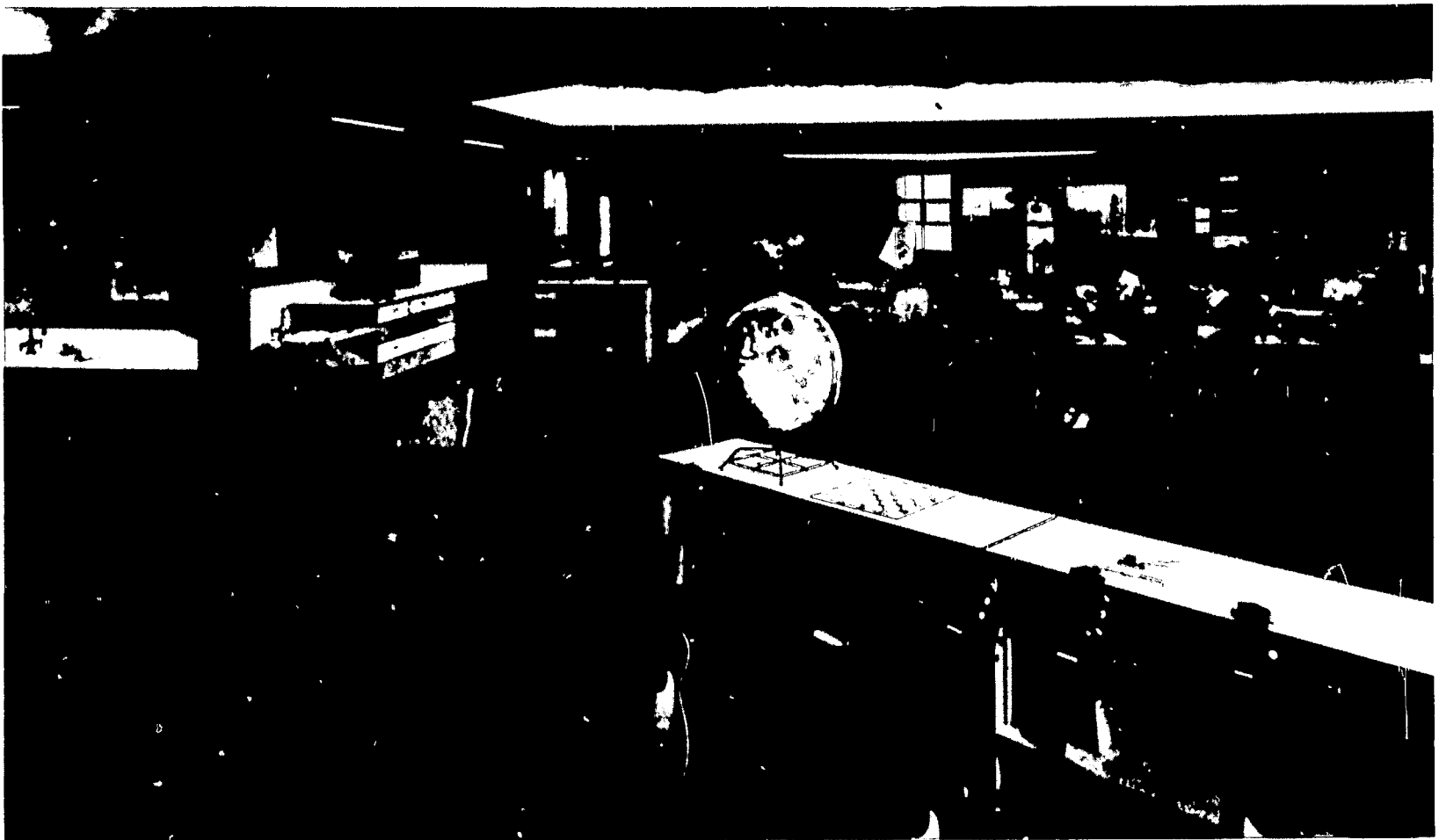


The library occupies the central position in the plan with the express intent of drawing pupils to it, thus making it the heart of learning in the school. Each of the six-team teaching pods house 120 students. Flexibility does not stop with the class areas, but extends to the cafeteria-auditorium complex and on out to the various sheltered courts. These exterior courts provide pleasant visual relief and serve as informal instruction areas in mild weather. Windows are at a minimum in the teaching areas, but glass is used extensively in the corridors at the courts as well as in the library and administration areas.



SECTION

SCALE 0 4 8 12 FEET



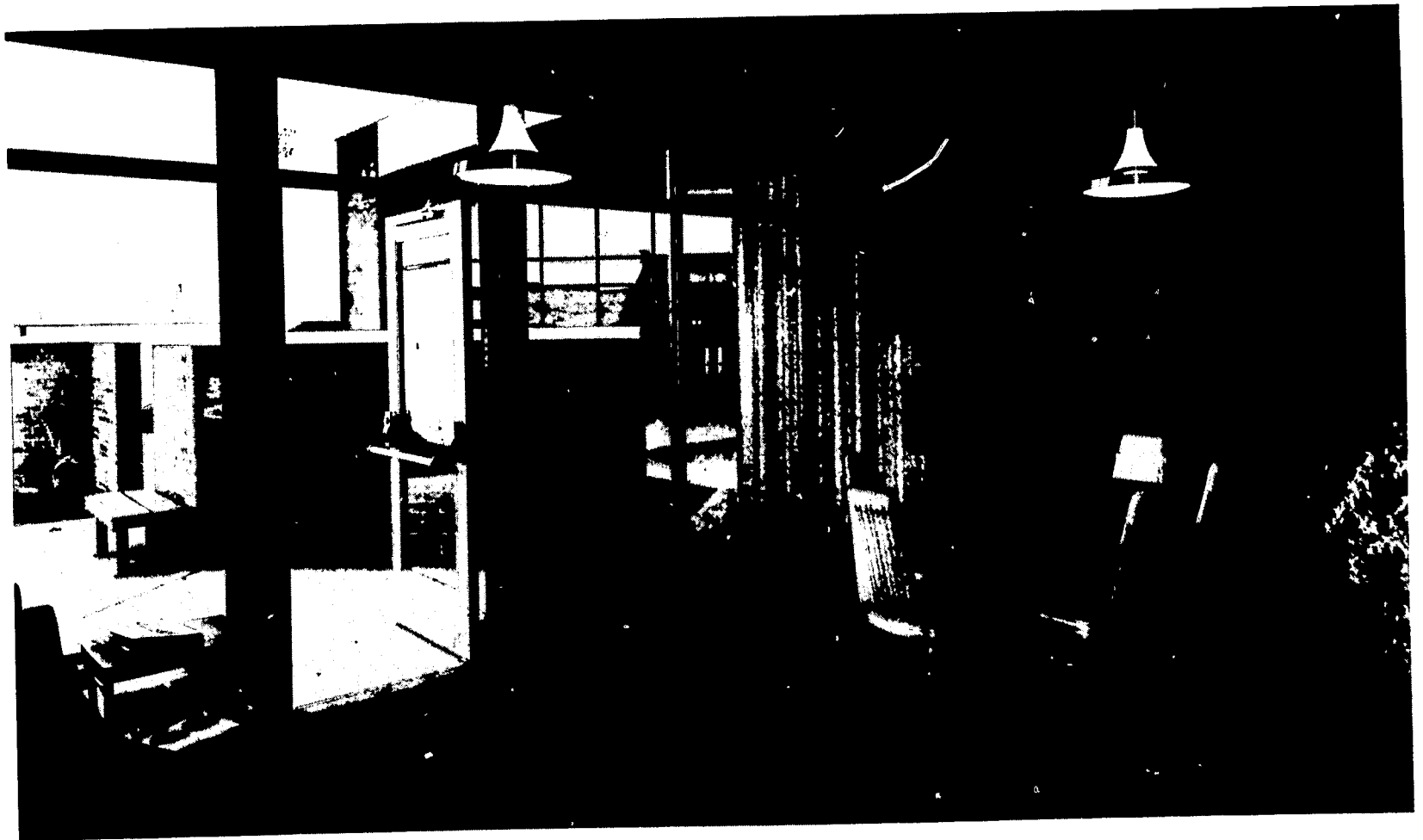
Flexibility — key to teaching pod design



Library — learning center of school



Sheltered court adjacent to library



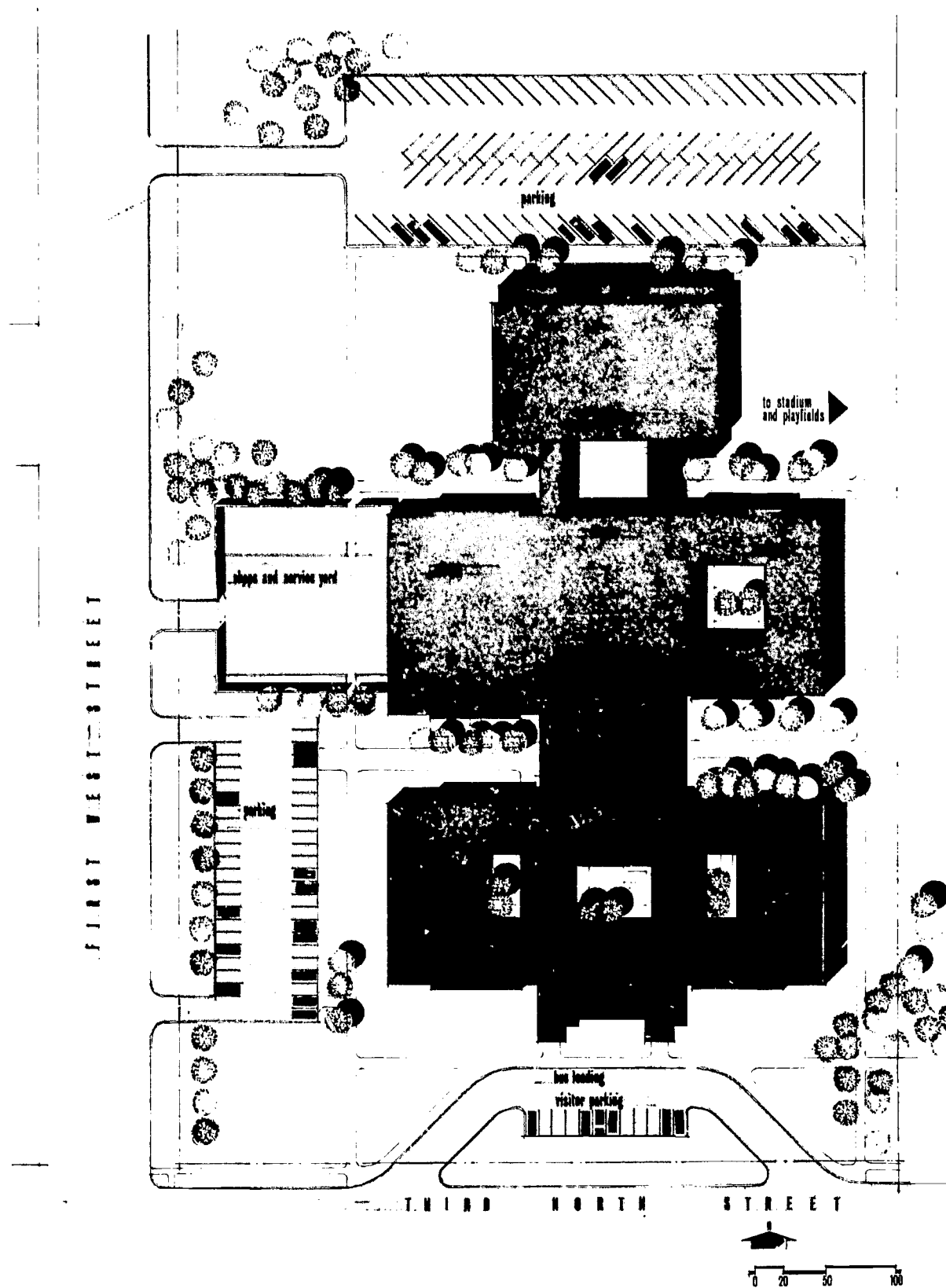
Teachers lounge with view to court

DELTA HIGH SCHOOL
Third North and First West Street
Delta, Utah

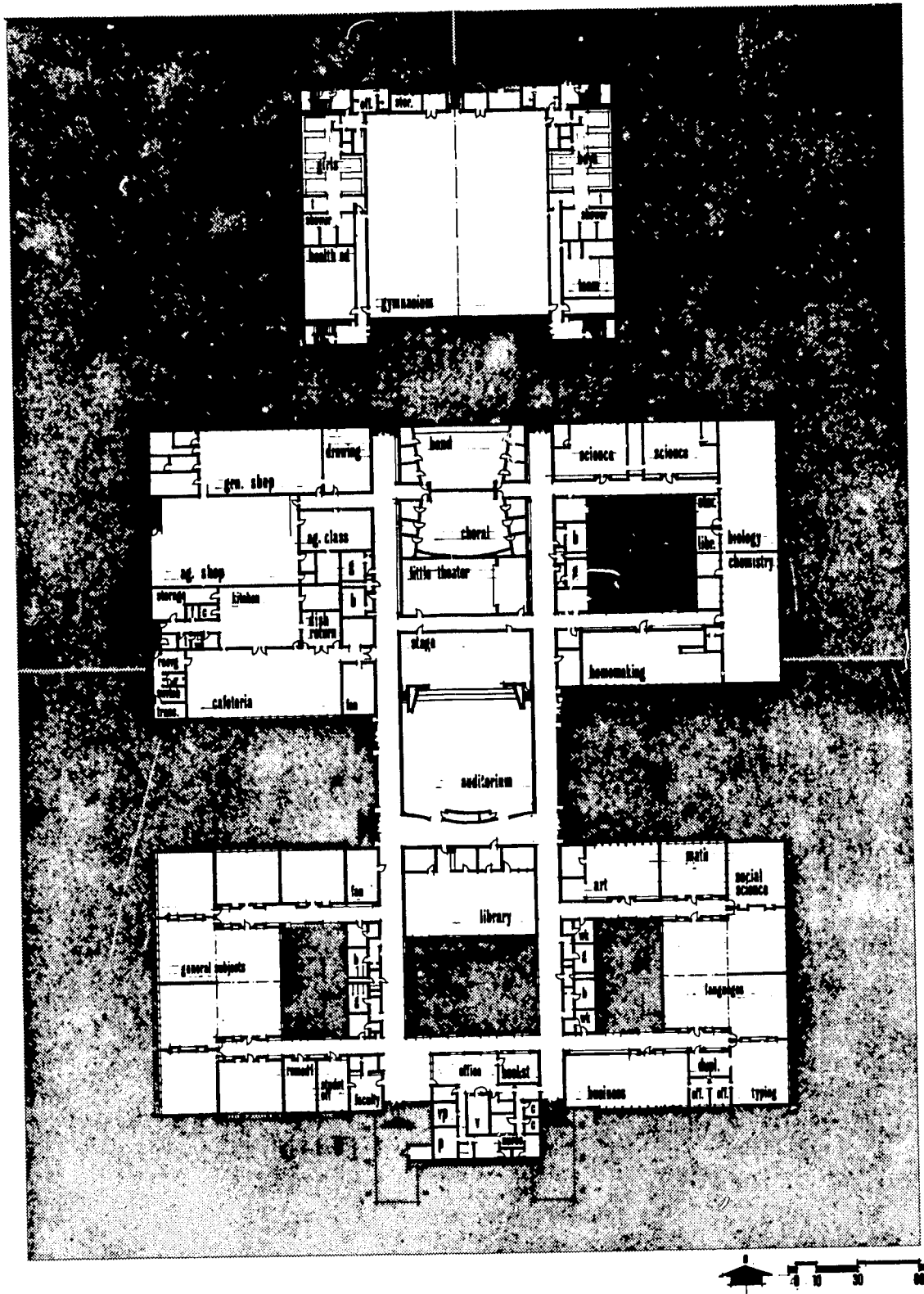


Completed 1966

MILLARD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
TALMAGE TAYLOR, Superintendent
YOUNG & FOWLER ASSOCIATES, Architects



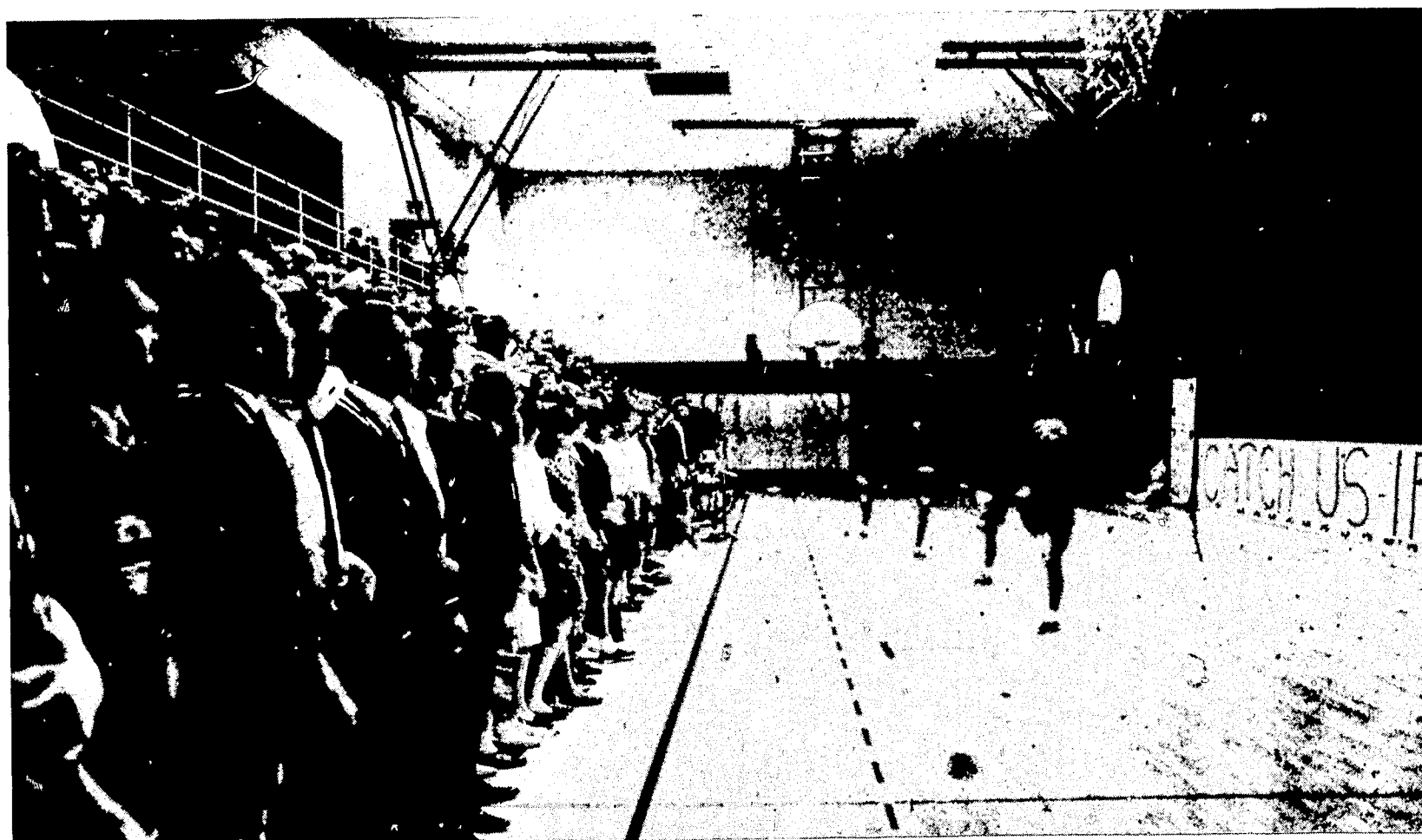
A combined junior and senior high school, Delta High School is located on a relatively flat site. A series of large courtyards make natural light available in every classroom while the plan remains very compact. The entire single level complex is electrically heated. Service to shops and to the cafeteria is limited to one wall-enclosed yard near First West Street.



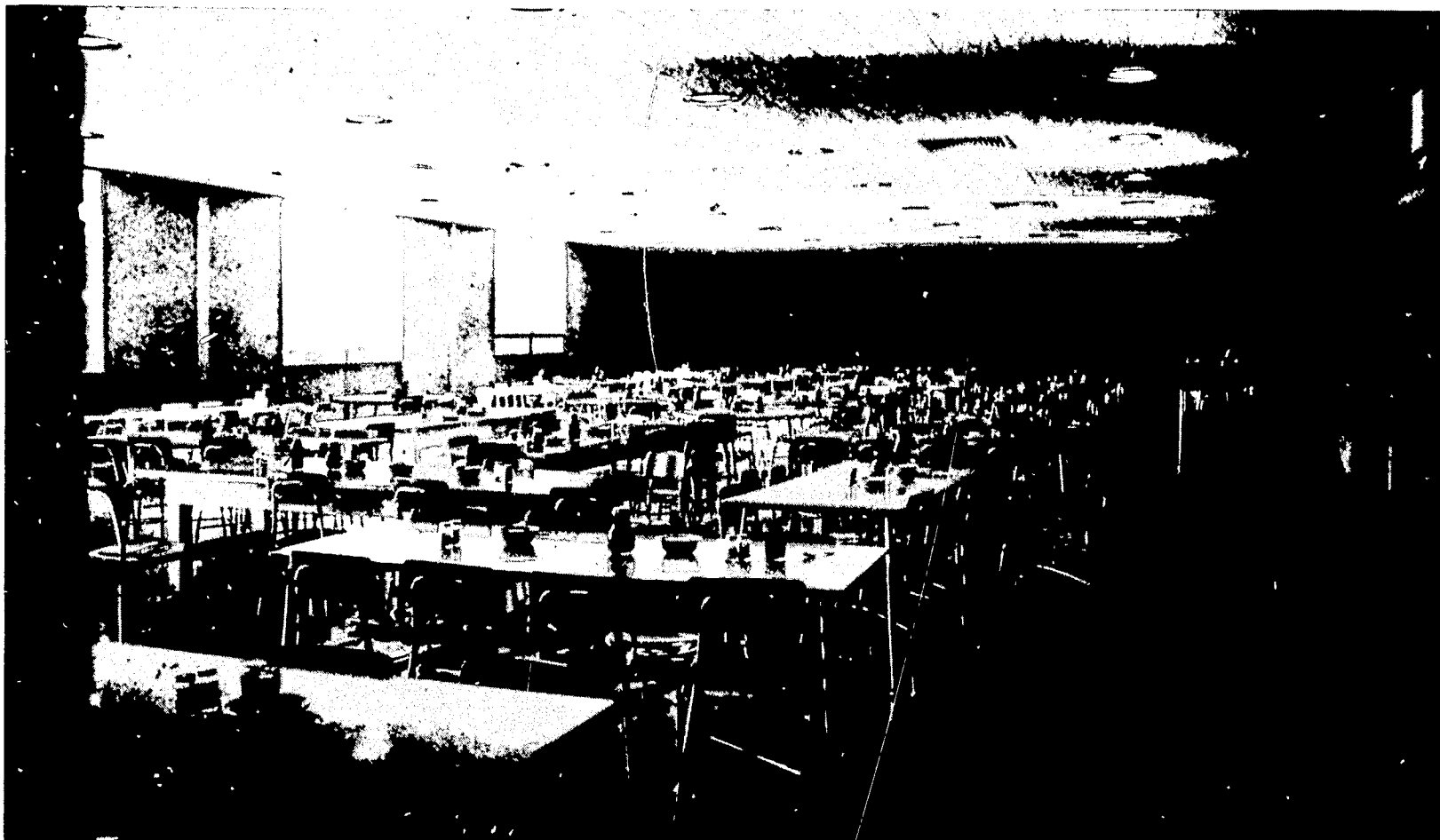
Direct, short windowed corridors connect every part of the building. In the central core are spaces requiring higher ceilings but not requiring windows. Surrounding the central core and near the library are business, art, math and general subjects. Science, homemaking, and industrial subjects comprise the second class wing with Physical Education in a separate wing extending northward and connected by covered walks. School is electrically heated. Classrooms are designed for team teaching.



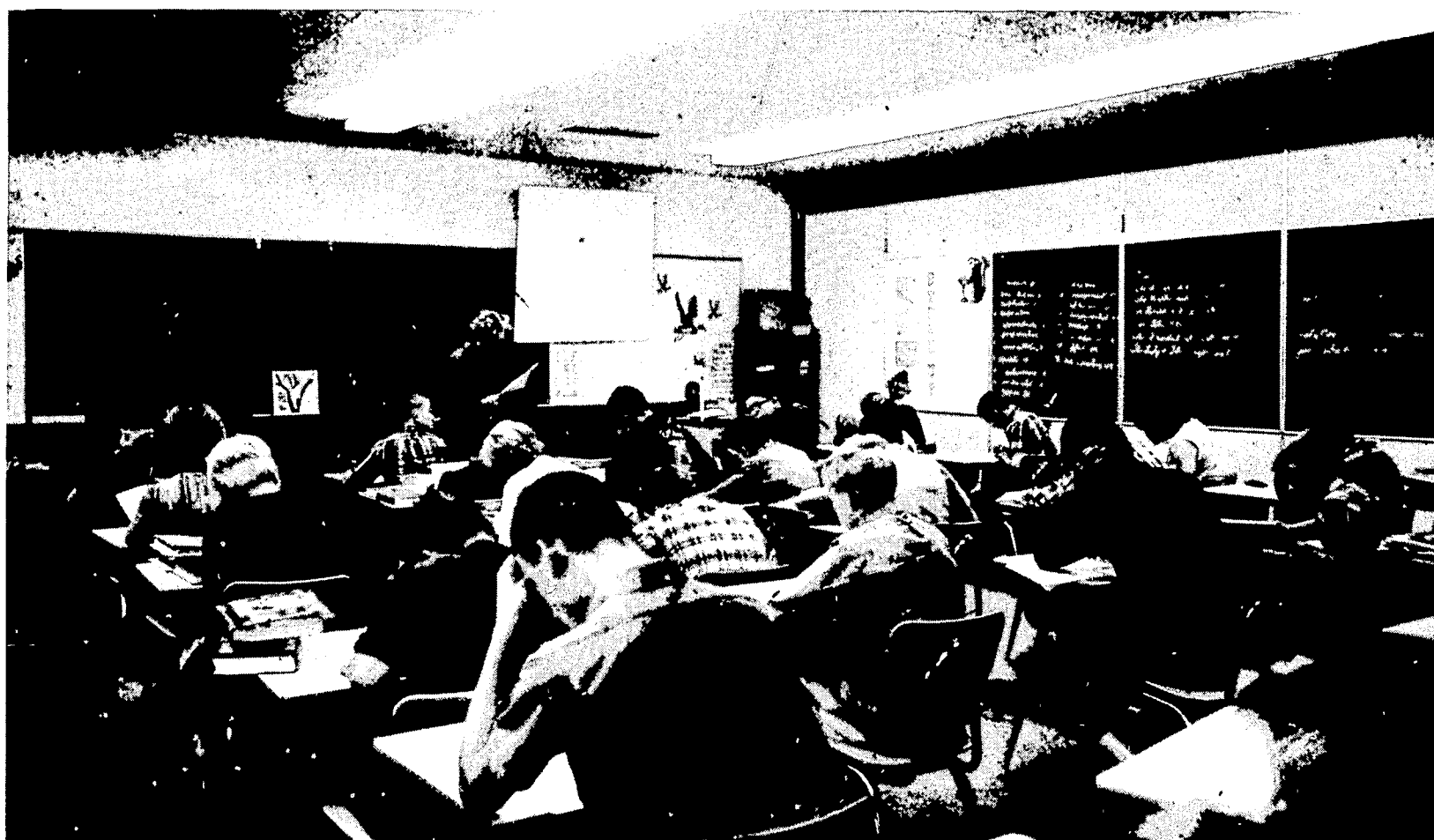
The library has a spacious, quiet quality due largely to its carpeted floor and its location adjacent to a quiet, open courtyard exclusively for library use.



The gymnasium is divided by a motor operated folding partition.



The cafeteria is shown here, with cheerful South orientation, concealed serving line and dish return.



A typical classroom is shown with folding partition shown separating adjacent classroom.

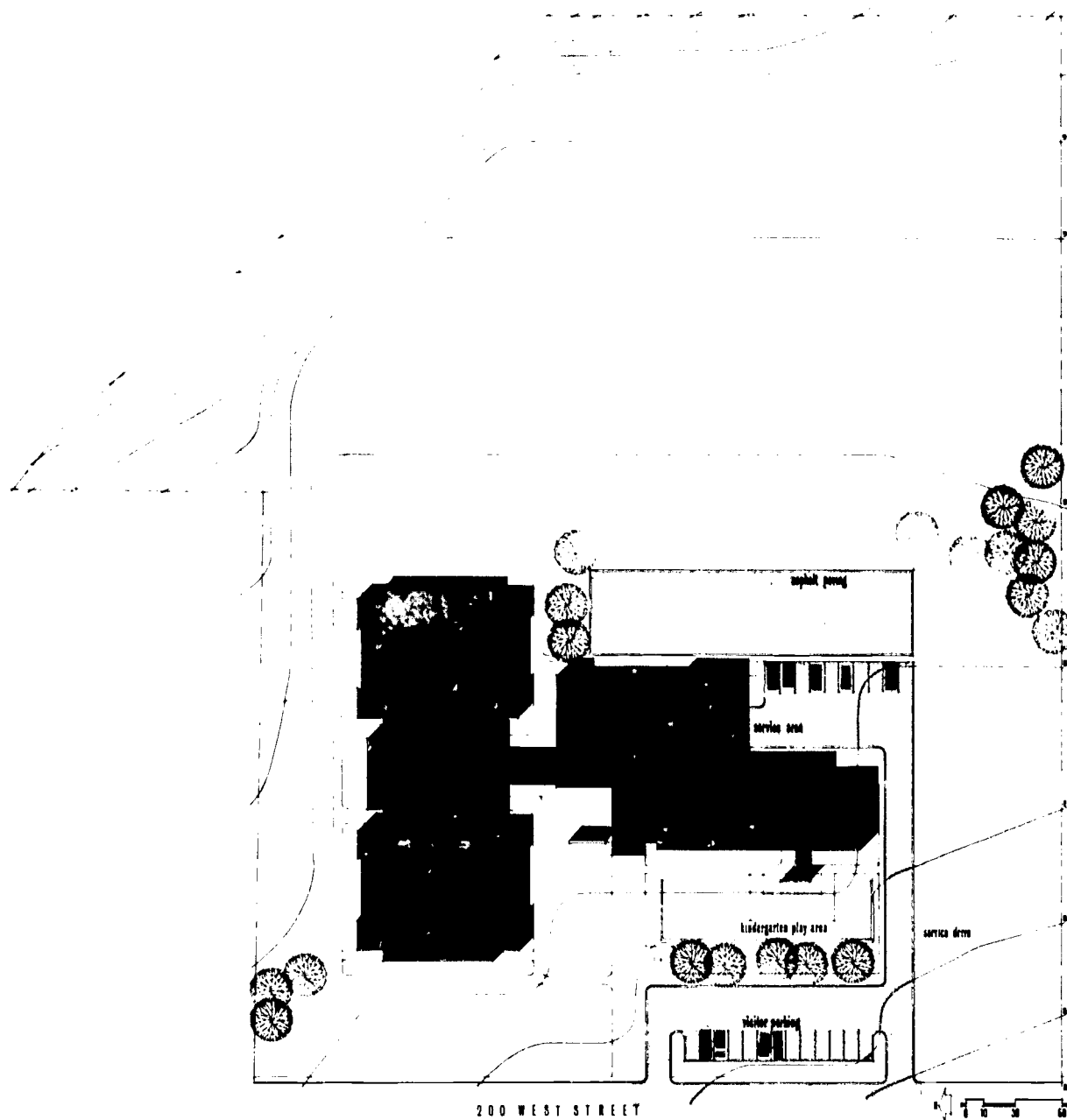
SHELLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**550 North 200 West
American Fork, Utah**



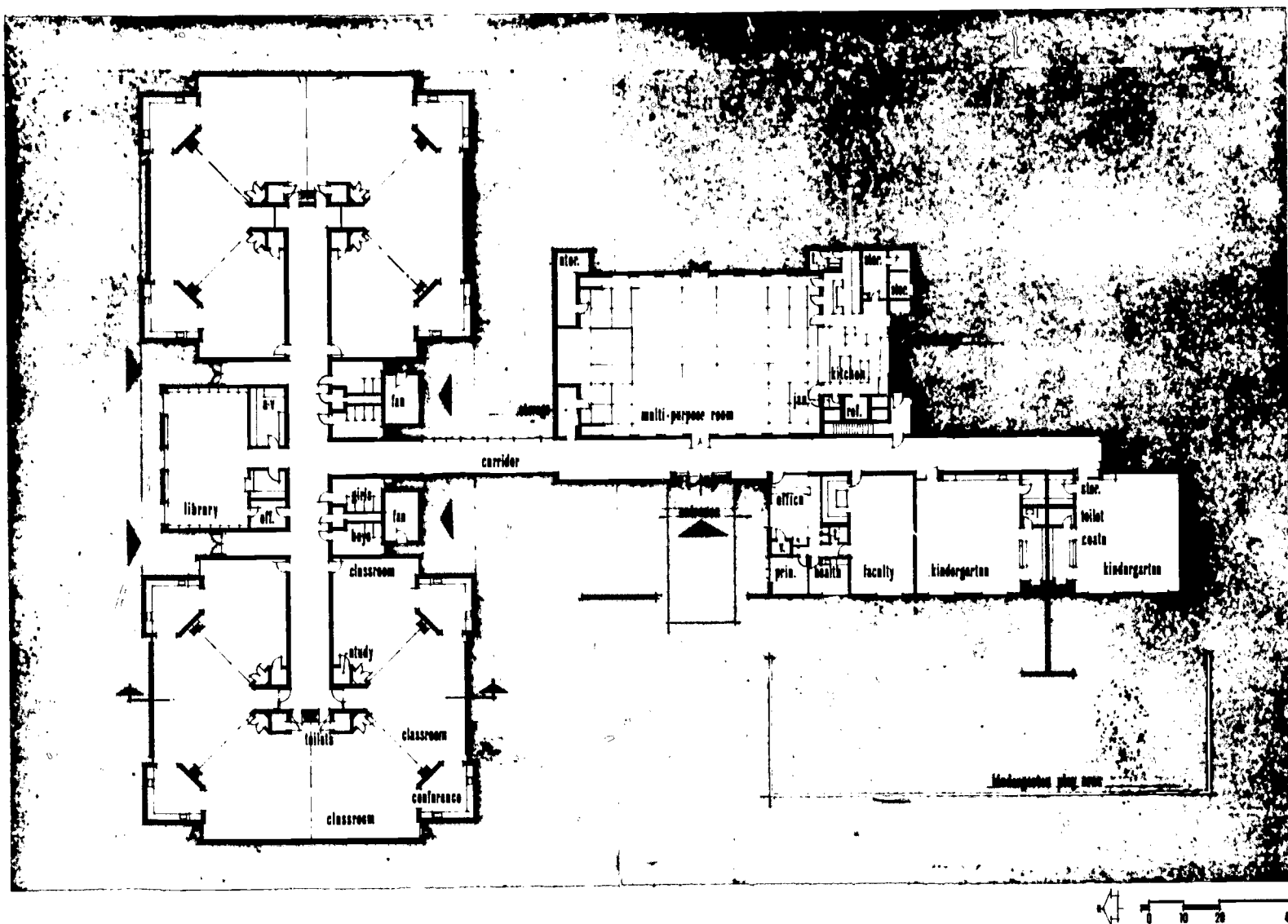
Completed 1966

**BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALPINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
DAN W. PETERSON, Superintendent
YOUNG AND FOWLER ASSOCIATES, Architects**

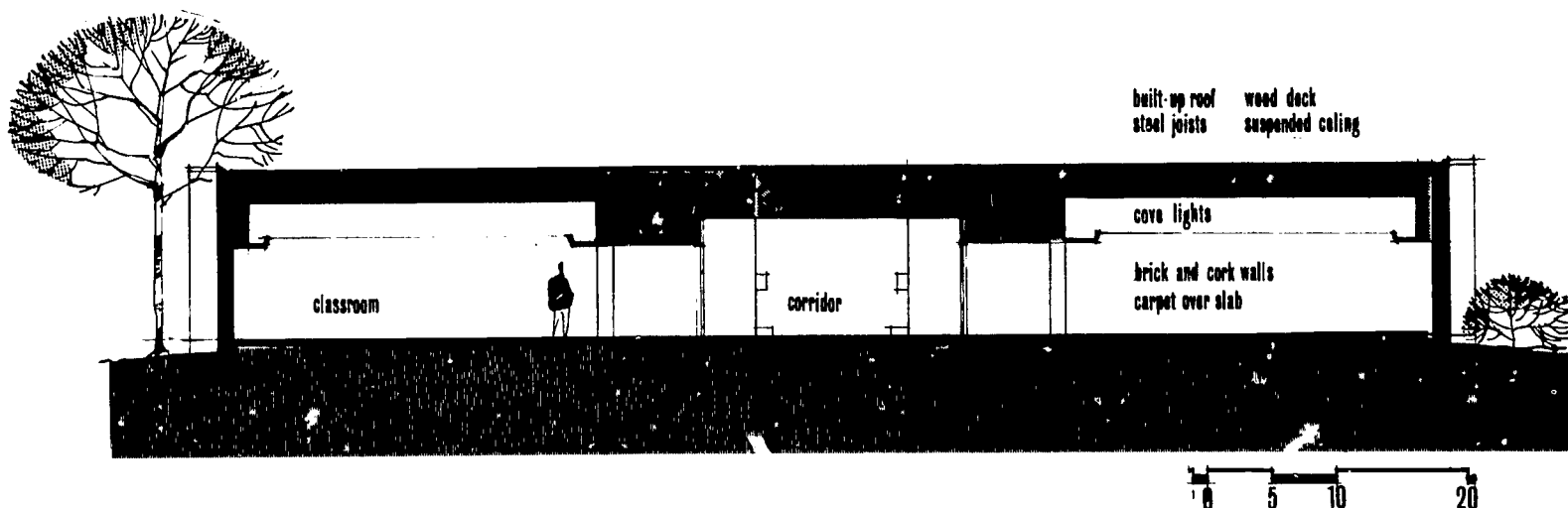


An elementary school designed for 420 students, with two classes in each year, Shelley Elementary School is located in American Fork, Utah. Built in two stages the second classroom-cluster and second kindergarten were completed in 1966.

On a gently sloping Utah Valley site, the single-level plan features central entrance, separate kindergarten and upper-grade play areas, patron parking near the main entrance and kindergartens.

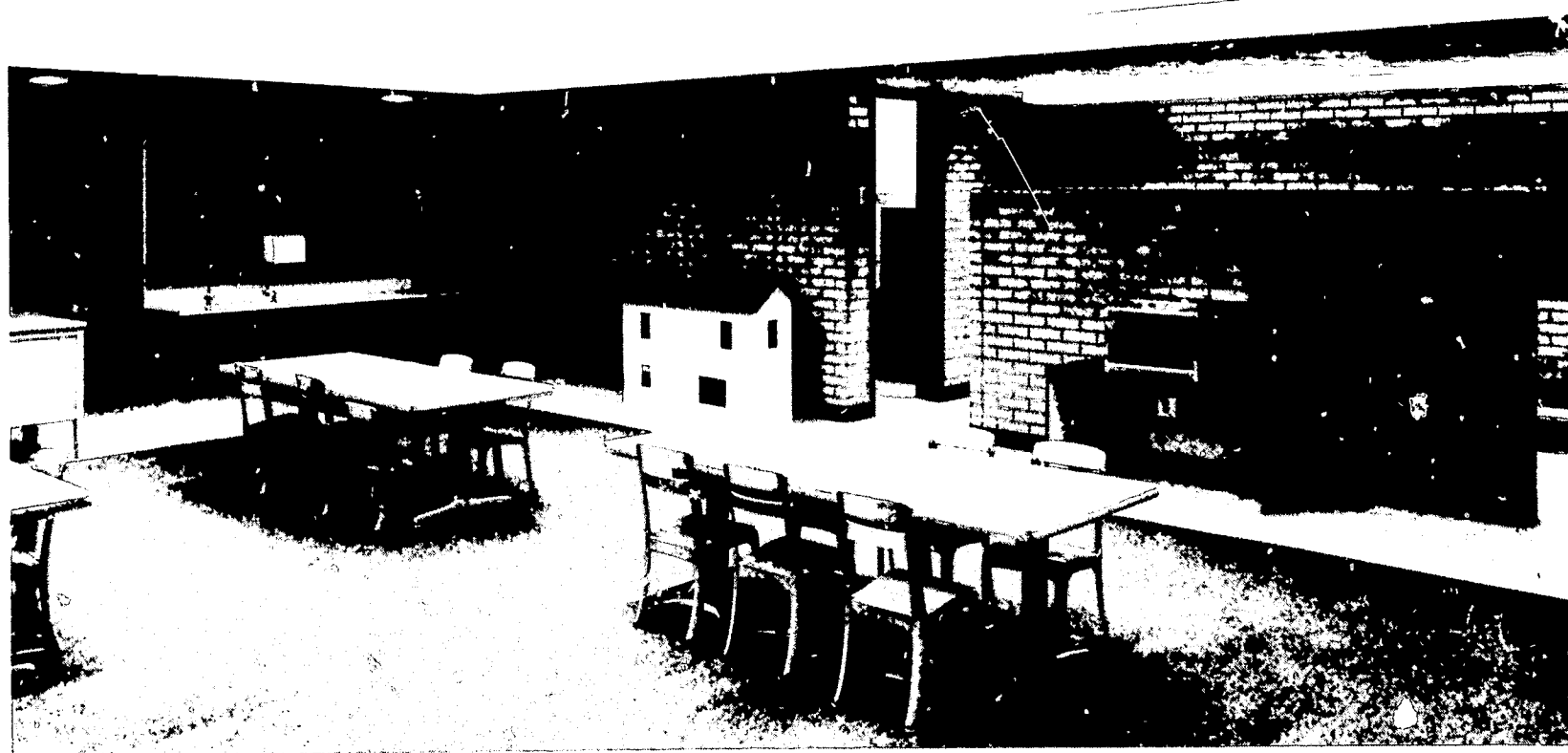


Shelley Elementary School has five distinct and articulated parts: (1) and (2) two six-station classroom clusters separated by (3) a library suite, (4) a multi-purpose room and kitchen, and (5) most distantly located, the administration and kindergarten suites. The main entrance is appropriately located near administration offices and multi-purpose room. Each classroom adjoins a spacious conference-work room. Each kindergarten is self-contained and has direct outside entrance. A subsequent design based on the same general plan as Shelley Elementary School and Valley View Elementary School received a special "Award of Merit" for design from the Utah Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 1966.





Multi-purpose room has special lighting, folding platform, and pockets on each side for theater curtains.



Each kindergarten is a large well-lighted, carpeted space capable of functional independence from other parts of the school.



The library interior, designed to permit total flexibility and future expansion.



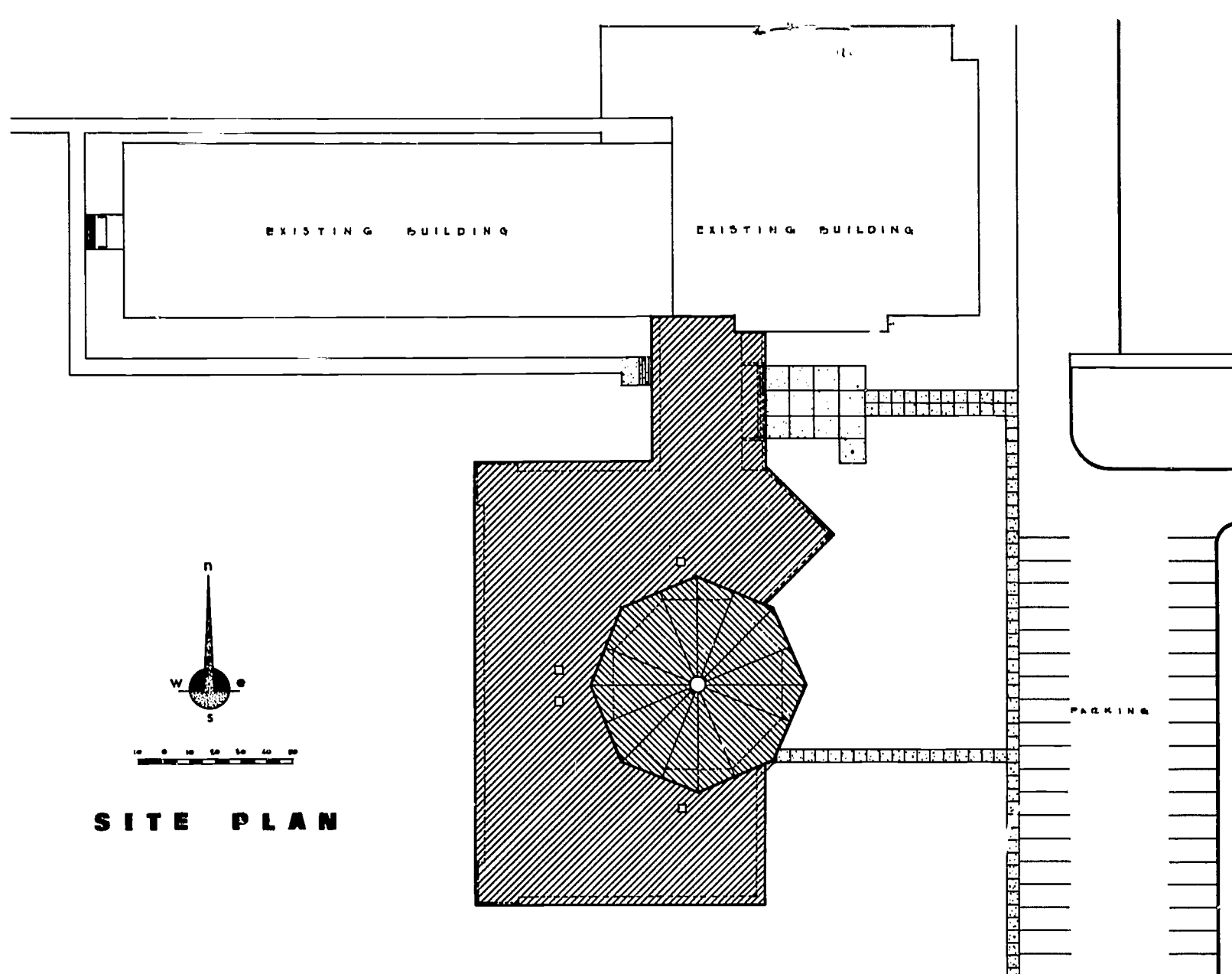
The typical classroom has the flexibility of complete separation accomplished by extending the folding partition in this picture.

ROY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Roy, Utah



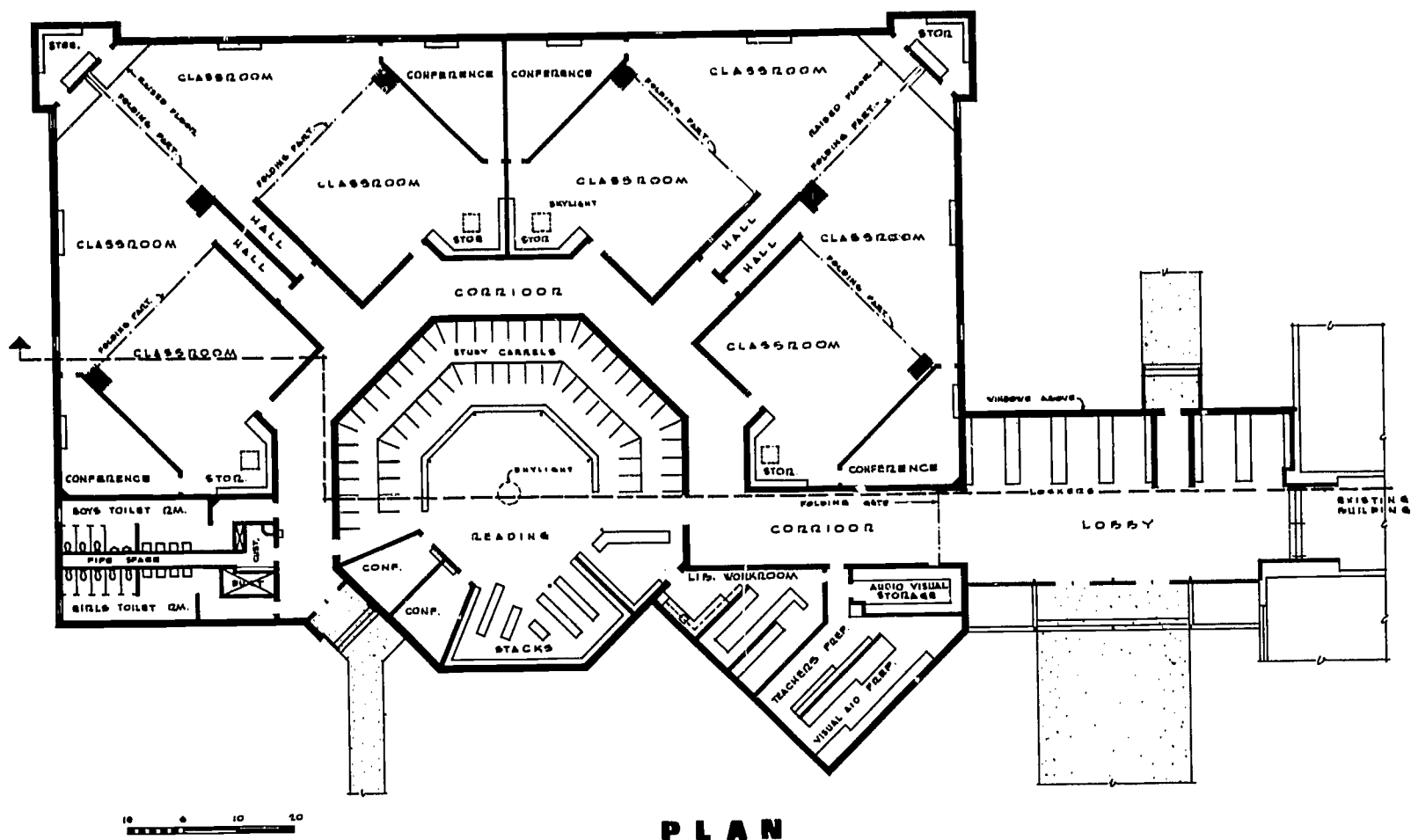
Completed 1963

WEBER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
DR. WILLIAM H. BOREN, Superintendent
STERLING R. LYON, Architect

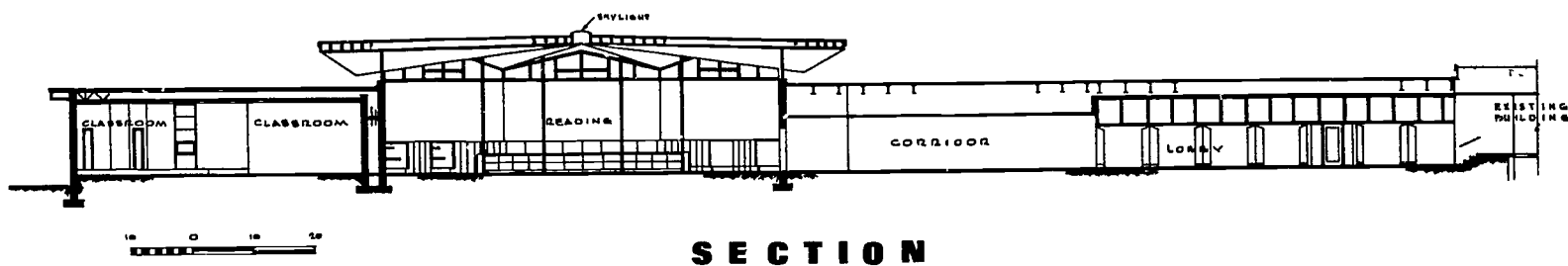


The addition to an existing Junior High School was located at the main entrance to the existing building because of the central location and need to provide a new, more adequate entrance.

All departments use the classroom clusters and Resource Center. Exterior materials were selected to harmonize with the existing building.



The new building houses Library-Resource Center for entire plant and two, four classroom team teaching clusters. Sound retardant folding partitions separate classrooms. Lockers are located in the Lobby connecting old and new buildings to minimize noise in classroom areas and for convenience. Library-Resource Center is carpeted and equipped with study carrels. Natural light comes from clerestory around entire perimeter of room.





Classroom cluster — folding partitions open, central teaching station in use.



Teaching team in action



Classroom folding partition closed, now a self contained classroom